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Advantages of Humidity in Industry

AT the outset, let it be stated that this paper is read primarily for the mill man, and if it appears from the standpoint of the technician that explanations are made regarding terms, etc., which are unnecessary, that it is due to the first named reason.

In a recent newspaper article, Roger W. Babson, the well known statistician of Wellesley Hills, Mass., stated that what business needed today was more religion, and while it is not the purpose of this paper to enter into religious discussion, I believe that most of us will agree that the Biblical injunction, "Do Ye Unto Others as Ye Would That They Would Do To You," has a place in and has been practiced more in the business world today than perhaps ever before. It is partly on the premise that I wish to introduce the application of humidity to the humanitarian angle of the mill employee.

Recently, in conversation with a former weaver who is now a mill owner, he reverted to the time when he was ten or twelve years old, learning his trade in England, going to the mill at six o'clock in the morning and continuing his duties for twelve or more hours. He also cited the difference in the working conditions and hours between that time—a matter of 50 years ago—and today, even in the mills in England, but more particularly in the mills in this country.

I don't like to think that the improved working conditions which this old weaver mentioned have come about solely through labor unions and the compulsion placed by them on employers and capital, but I rather like to think of them as having grown up out of the humanitarian side of mill management. I feel that in a large part such betterment of condition has been due to a changed viewpoint on the part of the employer—a changed viewpoint on the part of the employer—a changed viewpoint which began in humanitarianism and found its reward in increased productivity of the employee and greater output per man, from labor saving machinery operated more efficiently by a better feeling employee; better feeling not only physically but a better feeling generated by a more cooperative relationship between the employee and his employer.

You will also note that the weaver

Paper Read by William M. Trafton, of the American Moistening Co., at the Convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

above referred to, worked in the mill at tender age of ten or twelve years, and I feel that the discontinuance of employing child labor has not been due primarily to acts of legislatures or to laws passed, but that it is largely due to the changed attitude of the employer and to the further fact that said employer has learned that such labor is not productive at any price.

The First Aid Room.

Furthermore, we go into mills where there is a first aid room in charge of a competent nurse. Is this due to philanthropy or because it is forced on the employer by insurance companies or other agencies? Neither. I believe it is due to two entirely different causes: First, the desire of the employer to keep the employee in as nearly perfect physical condition as can be accomplished through this medium, and second, the natural economic desire of the employer to reduce his labor turnover by the elimination of sickness and disease.

We travel to our Southern mills, and find many of them built in isolated communities where the mill owner furnishes not only employment to the workers, but in addition, community houses, movies, recreation halls, athletic fields, as well as the dwellings in which his employees live.

I don't like to think that all of these enterprises are promulgated by the employer with the thought of extracting the last dollar of profit from the employee. I have, in fact, talked to many mill owners in the South who manage and own mills of this description, and know it is a keen pleasure to them to provide recreation and diversion for their employees, thereby keeping them in a happy and contented frame of mind. While these mill owners candidly admit that they cannot trace the results of such humanitarianism in increased production, they believe that they are doing a service to the employee, the lack of which would be reflected in a lesser production if these agencies were non-existent.

Humanitarianism

Now, let us consider the first part of our subject—humidity and its re-

lation to humanitarianism, or better still to the individual workman.

It is a well known fact that a temperature of from 65 degrees to 72 degrees F. with a relative humidity of from 60 per cent to 65 per cent is beneficial to health and at the same time well within the comfort zone, as per researches made by the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers. Such temperatures are available during the fall and winter months in the average mill, by the application of heat controllers, and these lowered temperatures are reflected in a further economy in the coal pile, and an increased productivity on the part of the worker.

We will admit, however, that in certain departments of the mill higher temperatures and higher humidities than these referred to are necessary. In the absence of artificial humidity at the higher temperatures, however, the effect on the worker is more injurious and is reflected in the loss of production, more than many of us realize.

Dr. W. W. Wilson, of the U. S. Weather Bureau, says this in writing about the effect of humidification on health.

"The evaporative power of the air at a relative humidity of as low as 30 per cent is very great, and when the tissues and delicate membranes of the respiratory tract are subjected to this drying process a corresponding increase of work is placed upon the mucous glands to keep the membrane in proper physiological condition. Nature, in every effort to compensate for the lack of moisture in the air, is obliged to increase the functional activity of the glands, and this increase of activity and the frequent unnatural stimulation induced by the changing conditions of humidity from the moisture-laden air outside to the arid atmosphere within our buildings, finally results in an enlargement of the gland tissues, on the same principle that constant exercise increases any part of the same animal organism. Not only do the glands become enlarged, but the membrane itself becomes thickened and harsh, and sooner or later the surface is prepared for the reception of germs and disease which tend to develop under expo-

sure to the constantly changing percentage of humidity."

We are all familiar with the introduction of humidity in theatres and public buildings, and more recently in hospitals and operating rooms. Physicians and laboratorians are more and more advocating the use of humidity in buildings where people are congregated to obviate the drying of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, which when dry presents an admirable breeding place for microbes and germs.

Forget for a moment, if you will, the use of humidity as a purely production factor in your mill. Think of it in terms of the human element, which is so vital a factor in the operation of every industrial enterprise. I believe that it would pay the employer to introduce humidity into his mill strictly on this account: namely, to keep the employees in better health, consequently less susceptible to colds, influenza, pneumonia, and kindred ills of the respiratory tract. Better general health in the mill obviously means less labor turnover and there is no doubt but that proper humidification, with constant air change, is a vastly improving factor in improving conditions, as against what they would be in the hot, dry and stagnant air in the ordinary mill with no proper humidifying system.

There is another consideration in connection with this subject, which we have not touched upon, and that is the air washing and the air circulation which is induced by a modern humidifying system. A large portion of the air is washed and thereby cleansed, and the air content of the room is re-circulated many times. Such conditions add to the healthful comfort of the employees, and thereby increases the productivity, as everybody knows a well man can work better and accomplish more than a half sick one.

So much for the effect of humidity on the employee during the winter months. Now, let us consider the summer months and what humidity can do for both the employer and the employee during this time.

Productivity.

We all realize that our productivity during the summer months when the heat is oppressive is lower
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Rayon Skein Dyeing

By W. C. Dodson, Southern Representative, Smith, Drum and Company.

BEFORE getting into the dyeing of rayon skeins, it might be well to recall a little of the recent history of the handling of this yarn in Southern plants.

Along about 1919 or 1920 a few Southern hosiery mills were knitting a comparatively new yarn that was generally known as art silk, or artificial silk. Practically all knitters are now familiar with this yarn, and with the best methods of preparing, knitting, and finishing it. But the pioneers and even some of the more recent users of it in the knitting trade were faced with problems, the solving of which cost a good deal of money and a great deal of mental anguish.

For example, they found that the yarn as received from the manufacturers was difficult to wind from the skeins to a cone or a bottle bobbin for use on the knitting machines. If they did get a good package, they found that the yarn was harsh or stiff or fuzzy, so that it gave no end of trouble on the knitting machines.

The first efforts to overcome this condition consisted of hanging the undyed skeins on a rod, and spraying them by hand with some very light oil. This helped, naturally, and was used by numbers of mills. However, it still was not entirely satisfactory, both from a standpoint of results, and from the amount of labor necessary to properly spray any considerable amount of yarn.

The next development, and one which was kept secret as long as possible, consisted of preparing a bath of oil, usually about 25 per cent kerosene and 25 per cent olive oil, and in soaking the skeins in this bath for several hours. The skeins were made up in bundles of about 5 pounds each, wrapped in cloth or placed in cloth bags, and then immersed in the tank of oil. After soaking, they were extracted in a regular extractor, the extracted oil caught and returned to the tank, and the skeins opened up and placed on the winders where the yarn wound well, and later knitted well. Practically no attempt was made by knitters to dye the rayon

skeins, as all the dyeing was done "in the piece," or after the stockings were knit. This still holds good for a number of mills; but there are other knitters making fancy hose, and this requires that dyed yarn of various colors be knit into the goods.

The greater part of dyed rayon, however, is now being used by the weaving mills, and they are the ones who are most concerned with this phase of the problem. Apparently the average weave mill dyehouse is finding it a rather stiff problem at that. Almost without exception, these mills begin doing their dyeing by hand. "Hand poling" most of them call it, and taking the field generally, they are doing "as well as could be expected." The results a standpoint of level dyeing are fairly satisfactory;—providing they don't attempt to dye more than fifty to seventy-five pounds per batch, and also providing they don't attempt sulphur colors and vat colors. I don't mean by this that larger lots can't be dyed satisfactorily or that good results can't be obtained with sulphur and vat colors but I do mean that large lots and these two types of colors offer many more difficulties than direct colors and small lots.

In order to make these points clear, it is necessary to get the details of the hand dyeing method clearly in mind. Let us assume that we want to dye fifty pound lots of rayon with direct colors. We first get a monel tank or a wood tank lined with monel. This tank will be about seven feet long, about thirty inches deep, and about thirty to wide. In the bottom will be perforated brass or monel steam pipes for heating the bath. A drain plug is also provided; the water inlet pipe usually projects over the top edge of the tank.

The tank is filled to the proper depth with water; the previously dissolved dye is added about 2 per cent to 4 per cent of a good soluble

oil stirred in, and the bath brought up to about 110 degrees Fahr.

The rayon skeins which have been threaded on two smooth rods, about five pounds to each pair of rods, and wet out by washing them in warm bath with soluble oil, are now entered in the dyebath. Two men, one on each side of the tank swing the skeins through the bath; turning them so as to get all parts into contact with the bath before laying this batch down and picking up the next.

Each "stick" of yarn is in turn handled in the same manner, over and over again, until the yarn is up to shade. This may take anywhere from forty minutes to several hours, depending on the depth of shade, and on whether or not the dyestuff formula has been properly made up to give the desired match.

The difficulty of getting off good work by such methods is easily understood when it is realized that theoretically and in most cases practically, it is beyond human ability for two men to handle every "stick" of yarn and every batch of yarn in identically the same manner. The results of non-uniform handling are more easily apparent when rapid exhausting colors are used, or when vat or sulphur colors are used. Both of the latter dyestuffs are sensitive to the action of the atmosphere. As a matter of fact, they depend on atmospheric oxygen for their final development, and as such could very nearly be called "air colors" rather than vat colors.

Now if the operatives on the hand tub attempt to dye too large an amount of yarn, or if they expose some of the skeins to the air longer than they do others, there are very likely to be several different depths of shade in each batch. Naturally this condition is exaggerated when large lots are attempted, as it takes the men just so much longer to work from one end of the tub to the other and back again. In dyeing vat colors, it is desirable to have the dye sticks so bent as to allow the skeins to lie completely submerged when they

are not being worked by the men, and even then the results are almost wholly dependant on the human element. The most unusual feature about such work isn't that "off" shades are obtained fairly often, but that any good lots can be gotten off at all. However, vast quantities of rayon have been, and still are dyed by such methods. It was to improve upon the hand dyeing method that the skein dyeing machine was developed.

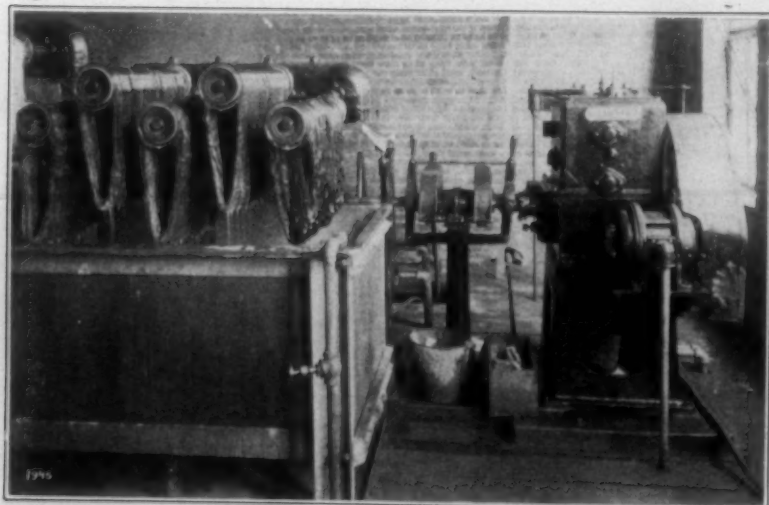
A recent installation of a Smith, Drum & Co., machine in a Southern mill is used here as a basis for a description of its operation.

I will attempt to describe the machine and its operation in as much detail as possible, with the accompanying photographs perhaps the reader will be able to get something of what I am trying to explain.

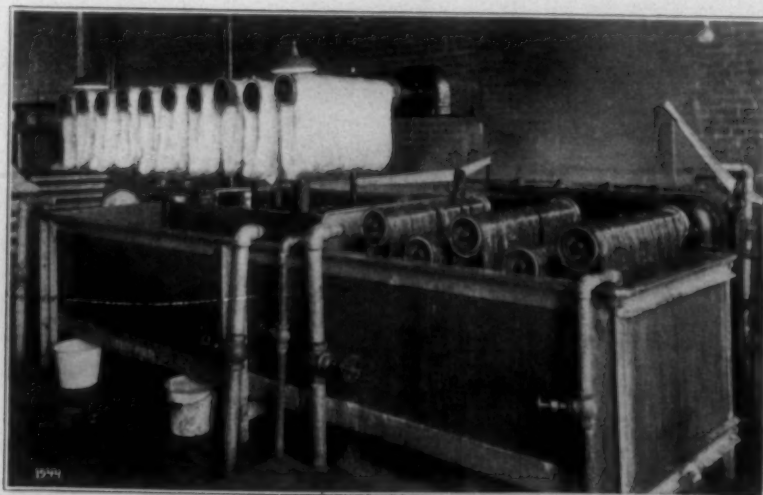
To begin with, the machine referred to is so designed that it can be added to or extended at will, as production requirements increase. It is essentially a series of glass reels, on which the skeins are loosely hung. The reels are operated by a train of gears, so that all reels in any one compartment are in simultaneous operation. The reels are mounted on a crank-type shaft which gives them a lifting and plunging action, as well as a turning action, and they operate over and in a series of monel tanks. In other words, it practically duplicates the movements made by hand on our old hand tubs, with the advantage that all skeins are turning at one time, and that each different batch is treated in exactly the same manner.

These reels are mounted in cast iron "heads" or sections, and each section is in effect a separate dyeing machine. As stated before, additional sections can be added at will, and each section is raised or lowered by means of a hydraulic ram. When in the raised position, the reels do not revolve, and it is in this position that they are loaded or unloaded. When the heads are lowered, the gears engage with a worm on the driving shaft end, the reels all begin

(Continued on Page 28)



View Showing Driving Mechanism and First Five Reels of 15-Reel Skein Dyeing Machine.



View Showing Entire 15-Reel Machine, but Not Showing Driving Mechanism of Skein Dyeing Machine



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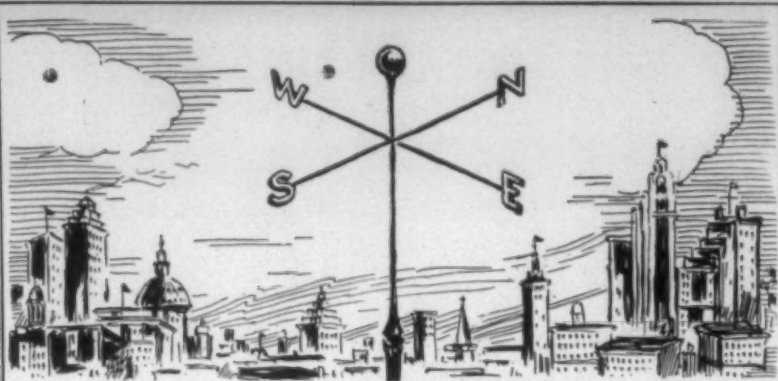
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The Artificial Silk Boom in England

(By Herbert N. Casson, in Boston News Bureau.)

A recent important event in London was the amazing boom in the shares of British Celanese, Ltd.—an artificial silk company which has had a chequered career since it was founded, by the aid of the British government, in 1916.

This boom has been the most spectacular that has happened in London for years.

The value of the shares has gone up \$80,000,000 in the last five months.

The shares that are now selling for \$30 could have been picked up, at one time, last year, for 66 cents apiece.

The issued capital of this company is only \$27,000,000. And its shares are priced in the market at present time at more than \$150,000,000.

During the week it offered an issue of 7½ per cent bonds, at par, to the public. They were oversubscribed 20 times.

The statement accompanying this flotation was a remarkable one. It did not give the total assets of the company.

It merely printed an optimistic letter from the chairman of the company. He announced that profits are now being made at the rate of \$5,000,000 a year, and that by the middle of 1928 they will rise to the rate of \$24,000,000 a year.

Merely on the strength of this promise, British investors offered him \$250,000,000.

The chairman of the company is comparatively unknown man—Dr. Henry Dreyfus. He is a Swiss chemist. He and his brother Dr. Camille Dreyfus, were the owners of the original patents under which the company began to make artificial silk in 1916.

The Dreyfus brothers have won the confidence of English speculators. The whole boom, in fact, is due to the reliance that is being placed upon the promises of these two men.

The company's record in the past has not been such as to inspire confidence. For years it has been marked down as a failure.

The dividends on its preference shares are in arrear since February, 1923. No dividends have ever been paid on its ordinary shares, and there is a big debit balance in its profit and loss account.

Six months ago, the Dreyfus brothers secured control by buying shares in the market. Since then, they have reorganized the company, cleared out the board of directors and sent the price of the shares skywards.

Alfred Loewenstein, the Belgian banker, was formerly in control of the company. He is now ousted and he is being paid the sum of \$5,500,000 for his claim in the matter of royalties.

Dr. Henry Dreyfus, the new king of the English artificial silk industry of England, is now both chair-

man and managing director of the company.

He is only 45 years old. He is well known in Switzerland but not in England. He has flashed like a meteor into the English financial world.

At present, he has no business office. He operates from a drawing-room in the Piccadilly Hotel. He transacts his business affairs from a big armchair with a telephone on his knee. In temperament, he is a Harriman—quick, material and decisive.

He reports that his factory at Derby is oversold for the next eight months and that its production will soon be trebled.

Few companies have been the arena of such fierce controversies as British Celanese, Ltd. There has been a constant struggle for control. These struggles have ceased and it is now a one-man company.

One other reason why it was for so long unsuccessful was the fact that it was run by a board of directors that was more interested in science and research than in making profits. This board failed to hold costs down or to increase sales.

At present British Celanese, Ltd., is fast overtaking Courtauld's, which announced profits of \$19,000,000 last year, and which has a capital of \$100,000,000.

The general belief is that Courtauld's has enormous hidden reserves, and that the artificial silk industry is much more profitable than the published figures would show. This belief is one of the causes of the present boom in the shares of artificial silk companies.

Among the new directors of British Celanese Ltd., are Brig-General Sir William Alexander, Alfred Chester Beatty, of London, and George Whigham, of New York City.

The company has American and Canadian holdings of \$5,000,000, though these at present stand at nothing on the books.

The British government missed making a tidy profit out of its shares. In 1916 it bought 800,000 preference shares, but when the struggle for control was at its height, the government hastily sold out.

It sold out at the bottom. It sold its 800,000 shares for a song, as compared with their present value. The buyers, whoever they were, made a fortune.

British artificial silk production has been increasing. It rose to 16,507,709 pounds during the first six months of this year—an increase of 4,500,000 pounds over the corresponding period in 1926.

During the week, an Artificial Silk Exhibition was held in Manchester. The British Celanese Company had a large and attractive display, and it was a striking fact that practically none of its fabrics contained a thread of cotton. It showed a wide range of artificial silk fabrics, all aimed at the silk market.

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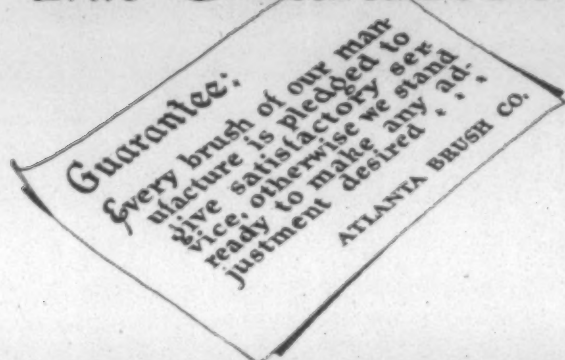
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The Cotton Situation

ON account of recent developments in the cotton situation, particularly since the publication of the latest Government report, we are publishing the three following letters from well known cotton firms. Each of them contains timely and interesting comment on the situation and bring out a number of points that deserve serious condition at this time.—Editor.

From Munds & Winslow.

C. T. Revere, of Munds and Winslow says:

"In spite of the contribution furnished by the Bureau of November 9s as well as other developments, it is still difficult to determine how much the cotton market is responding to facts and the extent to which it is being influenced by mass psychology. In so far as factors emanating from the present crop are concerned, the story of the speculative bull movement in cotton may be said to have been told. One shock of the first magnitude is usually enough to dampen the enthusiasm of the emotional buyer. Recently we have had two. One was the break of five cents per pound from the peak prices of the season following the Bureau statement of Sept. 8. The other was administered by the forecast of Wednesday this week, when Washington furnished a surprise by placing the probable yield at a figure about 300,000 bales above average sanguine expectations.

"Hereafter, it may be assumed, the problems of cotton will be worked out with a minimum of excitement and a more careful scrutiny of underlying conditions. No widespread public participation in the varying fortunes of cotton is to be expected until, or unless, the new crop-out look gives augury of deficient yield potentialities.

"The situation in certain essential respects is somewhat analogous to 1921, when cotton advanced about eight cents per pound between the first of August and the end of September as a result of a weevil-ridden crop which proved to be less than 8,000,000 bales, and then reacted about five cents a pound when sober calculation took a large carryover into consideration. A mild winter brought its menace of weevil damage, and before the end of March, 1922, cotton had sold above thirty-one cents. Still higher figures, of course, were recorded the following season.

"Just how firmly imbedded in the collective mind of the trade is the experience of those years, and what bearing it may have in the present period of pessimism and declining prices, remains to be seen. The record is worth remembering, however.

"Although we are not fully convinced that the yield will reach the figure of 12,842,000 bales set by the Bureau, we think November developments will give the crop reporting board an opportunity to make such revision as may be justified. We believe the board was warranted in raising its figure on Georgia, Ala-

bama and Mississippi. We strongly doubt, however, if the two Carolinas, Arkansas, Oklahoma or Texas will reach the bureau predictions.

"In one respect, however, the crop reporting board is to be congratulated on its consistency. Unlike most of the private authorities, it raised its figures and justified this increase on the basis of excellent weather. This action was logical, and the only element open to question is whether the previous report was low enough to accord full weight to the factors of crop shortage.

"The textile industry is less favorably situated than it was two months ago. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, both manufacturers and goods merchants have injured their interests by advertising quite vehemently their scepticism over the validity of the bureau reports, starting with the surprise forecast of 13,492,000 bales as of August 1. Constant expectancy of an upward revision made goods buyers timid. The carryover controversy has not helped matters. The wide publicity given to lower price forecasts intensified the hesitation. No one questions the ability of the United States, with its unlimited buying power, to absorb mill output for goods of various construction on a replacement basis of the average price of the last few months. The deterrent factor is not the cost of the goods, but the shattered confidence. This, in our opinion, is the one element needed to bring the textile industry back to its normal state of health.

"The effect of the causes enumerated is reflected in the October figures issued by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Sales of 225,000,000 yards represented 68 per cent of a production of 331,000,000 yards. Shipments were 293,000,000 yards, or 88.4 per cent of production. Stocks of goods at the end of October increased 17.6 per cent to the basis of 257,000,000 yards. Unfilled orders at the end of the month were 432,000,000 yards, a cline of 13.6 per cent during the period.

"There is nothing really disturbing about these figures. They do, however, reflect hesitation that is not altogether warranted. The slowing down should give no real occasion for anxiety, and we are credibly informed that curtailment, even if it should come eventually, is still a matter of months to come. Nevertheless, it is believed that the October consumption, to be reported on November 14 by the Census Bureau, will show approximately 550,000 bales, compared with 568,000 in October last year.

"Once more we confess our indebtedness to A. H. Garside for an illuminating analysis of the raw cotton supply situation in Europe. Mr. Garside points out that exports to Europe last week were only 310,000 bales, against 425,000 for the same week last year, and 1,889,000 bales against 2,414,000 last year from August to the end of last week. Forwardings from European ports,

however, were 157,000 bales last week, against 133,000 for the same week last year. From August 1 to the end of last week, they were 1,877,000 against 1,594,000 last year. The stock afloat to and at the ports of Europe has increased since the beginning of this season from 1,997,000 bales to 2,119,000, or only 122,000 bales. In the same period last season, the same item showed an increase from 965,000 to 1,851,000, or a gain of 886,000.

"Mr. Garside makes this comment: 'It is evident from these figures that the European supply situation has been gradually righting itself. Stocks afloat and at European ports are still 268,000 bales larger than a year ago, but at the first of the season they were 1,032,000 bales larger.'

"This is a relative reduction of about three-quarters of a million bales, and is a result of the high activity of European mills. The development is significant in our opinion, as 47 per cent of our carryover at the beginning of the season was held in Europe. Its rapid reduction is not only a reflection of a textile situation abroad healthier than had been portrayed, but is also bringing about a stronger statistical position in the raw material."

"Difficult as it is to segregate the various elements that enter into a complicated market situation, we believe we are justified in expressing the view that such weakness as exists at the moment is technical rather than fundamental. It becomes increasingly apparent that speculators have taken a larger proportion than usual of the hedges sold against the present crop. On declines, the weaker holdings will pass into the hands of mills through fixation. The stronger holdings, we believe, will have handsome profits as their reward. We are now at a stage where hedge pressure will diminish materially. We are approaching a price level that will appeal to the conservative manufacturer and the buyer of goods. Resistance at least should come from these influences, and the underlying soundness of the situation, together with new crop uncertainties, should lay the basis for ultimate potentialities of a constructive character."—November 12, 1927.

From Bond, McEnany & Co.

"For the disinterested observer perhaps the most striking characteristic of the cotton market during the past fortnight has been its manifestation of a lack of positive and courageous conviction on the part of the great majority of the trade with regard to the proper interpretation in terms of price of a demand and supply situation which is now defined within comparatively narrow limits. Taking the period as a whole, the movement of prices has been remarkably erratic and incalculable; and, what is more significant, comparatively unimportant causes, implying no really material change in the relation of the prospective supply to the prospective demand, have sufficed to initiate upward and downward price movements the extent of which was altogether disproportionate to the inciting influence. Thus in the last week of October a decline which

had the superficial appearance of having attained sufficient momentum to carry it appreciably farther was suddenly checked and gave way to an advance of more than 1½ cent for the simple reason that the ginnings reported by the Census Bureau up to October 18,—i. e., 8,118,972 bales,—were interpreted as confirming the substantial correctness of the Department of Agriculture's end-September crop forecast of 12,678,000 bales and as suggesting the possibility that a somewhat lower official estimate might be forthcoming in the end-October crop report. This advance, however, though rather easily maintained with small variations through the first week in November, when the marketing of the crop in the South was at its height, was entirely lost within a few minutes on Wednesday of this week, when the Department of Agriculture announced that its end-October estimate of the indicated production was 12,842,000 bales, or only 164,000 bales more than the forecast whose assumed confirmation had been generally deemed to warrant so substantial a rise of the price level as 1½ cent a pound. It is scarcely necessary to remark that changes in the crop outlook and in the resulting supply situation so inconsequential as those just stated are in themselves very far indeed from warranting such extensive changes in the price level as have actually occurred. The true explanation of these price changes is that given above,—namely, that the trade as a whole has not yet arrived at a positive conviction with regard to the proper market value of a supply of American cotton consisting of a crop of from 12,500,000 to 12,750,000 ginned, or 'running,' bales plus a carry-over from last year of probably not much more than 7,000,000 bales. The problem which the trade now has to solve, therefore, is that of the price at which what remains in the hands of the producers of a crop of the size stated, of which probably more than 10,500,000 bales have now been ginned and more than 8,500,000 bales have been marketed, shall be distributed to the cotton manufacturers of the world.

"Before discussing this question briefly it is perhaps well to give the precise figures presented by the crop report of the Department of Agriculture and the ginning report of the Census Bureau which were issued this week. As has already been stated, the former of these reports gives 12,842,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (478.2 pounds net weight) as the official estimate of the production indicated at the end of October, this estimate being based partly on the actual ginnings prior to November 1 and partly on estimates of the quantity of cotton remaining to be ginned in the several States after that date. The indicated average yield per acre is now estimate at 151.2 pounds, an increase of 1.9 pounds over the estimate of a month ago. It appears from an examination of the details by States that in arriving at its new and slightly increased forecast of the crop the Department of Agriculture has raised its figures for nine of the States (the largest increase being

(Continued on Page 32)



In Fashionable Hosiery

The increasing popularity of combination silk and rayon hosiery is significant of the appeal created by its lustrous, filmy beauty and fine wearability... at a popular price.

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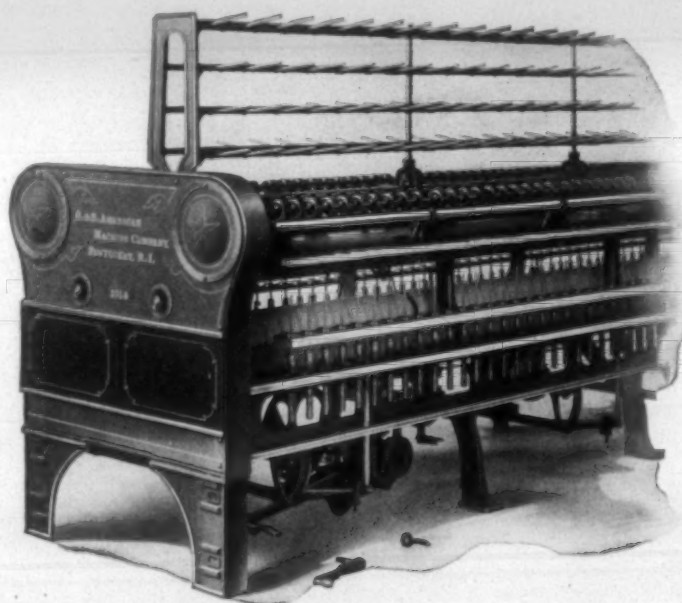
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Quantity and Quality Tests for Rayon

DURING the year 1926 there were 62,816,000 pounds of rayon consumed by the textile industries. The consumption this year for the first six months totaled 37,000,000 pounds. Along with this increased consumption there has been a proportional increased demand for testing. To many manufacturers the testing of rayon is a new venture and it is the purpose of this article to point out and explain several phases having an important bearing on the value of this fiber which are either neglected or misunderstood, says M. K. Ryan, textile engineer, United States Testing Co., Inc., in Commerce and Finance.

Checking deliveries by means of test is worthless unless the desired specifications for the rayon have been stipulated in the purchase contract. The contract should be so worded as to include the basis for settling corrected weights. The varying factors which affect this commodity are moisture and oil, and their just amounts should be prearranged. The moisture regain for rayon at the present writing has not yet been standardized, but it is accepted tentatively as 11 per cent, the same as for raw silk. In order to avoid controversy the agreed regain should be the quality of the delivery.

The specifications as to the quality of the delivery are governed in each case by the type of the rayon material. The important characteristics that may be tested in nearly all instances are strength, elongation, denier size, evenness, cleanliness and twist.

The quantity tests that are applied to deliveries are tests for moisture content (conditioned weight test), oil content (oil extraction test), and the denier size from which the yards per pound can be computed.

Unthrown or untwisted rayon contains little or no oil and the only tests necessary are those for moisture content and denier size, which are comparatively simple.

Thrown rayon, however, involves a different testing procedure and is a more difficult proposition. The moisture content test is made by exposing the sample to a drying action until a constant bone-dry weight is determined. In this treatment a certain amount of volatile oils is driven off along with the moisture.

Therefore, it is necessary to have the oil extraction test made on the same sample used in the conditioned weight test. The combination of the two will give the total moisture and oil. When this computation is known it requires only a comparison with the buying specifications, bearing in mind that for every hundred pounds of rayon purchased on an 11 per cent regain basis, only 9.91 pounds of moisture is allowed.

For example, suppose the buying specifications call for the weights to be corrected on a reciprocal basis of 11 per cent regain for moisture and oil not to exceed 6 per cent of the bone-dry weight. The test shows 10.1 per cent moisture and 7.3 per

cent oil or a total loss of 17.4 per cent. The moisture and oil allowable in the contract is 15.91 per cent (moisture equivalent to 11 per cent regain is 9.91 per cent plus 6 per cent oil or 15.91 per cent). It is, therefore, evident that there is a shortage of 1.49 per cent, which in dollars and cents would amount to \$59.60 when figured on a ten-case lot averaging 200 pounds to a case at \$2.00 per pound.

The denier size test is valuable as a quality determination as well as one of quantity. Besides showing the average denier size and the yards per pound, the test will show the range in denier of the sizing skeins which is an indication of evenness. These quantity tests are an insurance against too much water, oil and low yardage, but it is just as necessary to guard against weak, uneven and defective yarn. The strength of rayon is stated in terms of grams per denier. The Serigraph test determines the strength in these terms and the elongation in percentage. A good rayon of the viscose type should have a strength averaging one and one-half grams per denier and about 17 per cent elongation. A rayon inferior in these particulars causes unlimited trouble in the winding and weaving operations.

The inspection test, as the name implies, is a visual inspection of the rayon for evenness and cleanness. The test consists of comparing a number of inspection boards on which rayon thread is carefully wound and evenly spaced. Coarse and fine ends are readily detected and the number and kind of defects counted. The same care in this test as in the quantity test should be taken to warrant a truly representative sample of the lot. For practical purposes at least 20 per cent of the lot should be sampled.

Rayon yarns in which twist is an important factor for the final appearance of the manufacturer material should be checked up by a twist test. The purchase specifications should include the desired twist and tolerances allowable. Uneven twist like uneven yarn will cause havoc in the finished goods.

Materials that are to be dyed, especially solid colors, are often rejected for uneven dyeing. The defect is not always due to the dyer and in some cases is caused by the difference in the affinity of the rayon for the dyestuff. A very simple and valuable test is to make a preliminary dyeing of small skeins drawn at random from the lot. Any unevenness due to the nature of the rayon will show up in this test, and has many times saved the manufacturer losses due to rejection of his goods for uneven dyeing.

Rayon is sold on size and number of filaments and a wise buyer will give consideration to a filament count.

Testing is comparatively inexpensive when one considers the value received in protection and assurance of quality.

Color Fastness

THE important discoveries in the vat dye series during the first decade of the twentieth century and since that period have enabled dyers to produce certain shades of particular fastness. Unfortunately this gave rise to the impression that the term vat dyes was in all cases synonymous with the highest permanence to all influences, whereas actually individual members of the vat dye series vary considerably in their degree of fastness, just as is the case in other series of dyes. Many people have now learned this lesson to their cost. The high degree of fastness of certain of these dyes, however, led to the introduction of the system of selling colored goods under a guarantee of replacement if the material does fade, while for advertising purposes such terms as "guaranteed fadeless" or "absolutely unfadable" have crept into common use.

Actually no one knows better than those who utilize such expressions that these wholesale and unlimited guarantees to the purchasing public are not supported by fact. If in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the permanence of the shade of a colored material exceeds or even equals the normal life in ordinary use or wear of an article made from it, then in such cases there is some argument in favor of an unlimited guarantee. In other cases, however, a strictly honest and accurate guarantee would not only limit the period of time during which the guarantee would hold good, but would also specify what would be regarded as reasonable conditions or treatment to which the article could be submitted during that period. The unlimited guarantee takes into consideration the undoubted fact that a proportion of disappointed purchasers will not trouble to take advantage of the guarantee, whereas a limited and detailed guarantee would educate and not mislead the public in regard to what can be reasonably expected of colored materials at the present time.

The committee appointed by the Society of Dyers and colorists is a representative one, consisting of expert members of a variety of types of color-consuming industries, color-makers, the research associations, and academic departments. This committee, of course, is not primarily interested in the question of guaranteed fast colors, but is concerned in devising standard methods for testing the fastness of colored materials. Actually the two matters are connected, for how can even a limited guarantee of the fastness of a colored material be given without first testing its degree of fastness to the influences to which it may be subjected? It is not that there is at present any lack of methods for testing the fastness of colored materials, but actually that there are far too many methods available and in use for testing and interpreting the degree of fastness. Not only does the present practice differ from country to country, but it even differs from works to works in the same country. This is a most undesirable state of

affairs, and an effort should now be made to bring it to an end.

As far as this country is concerned there can be no question that the Society of Dyers and Colorists is the appropriate body to take this matter in hand, to raise money to carry out the necessary experimental work, to appoint expert committees to direct and supervise such work, and, finally, to take up the matter with similar bodies in other countries, so that eventually a series of standard methods may be devised and adopted internationally for testing the degree of fastness of colored materials to all the influences to which they may be subjected. It is to the interest of all parties concerned to give generous financial assistance towards this object, for there can be reasonable argument advanced against the advantage of recognized standard methods of testing the fastness of colored materials—standard methods of testing which have been adopted because they will give the same results, no matter where or by whom the tests are carried out.

Unfortunately, two quite distinct questions have been raised and have been allowed to confuse the real matter at issue. It is realized that valuable service to the textile trades would be rendered by setting up standard methods of testing which would be recognized by both producers and buyers. On the other hand, the possibility has been considered that after standard methods of testing has been devised and adopted the Society of Dyers and Colorists or some other impartial body might proceed to classify all known dyestuffs according to their degree of fastness to light, washing, bleaching, perspiration, and many other influences—that is, by a grading system practically to guarantee the coloring matters themselves. It is this second question which has aroused some alarm in the minds of the leaders of the color-consuming industries and caused them to hesitate in supporting the movement for the standardization of methods for testing fastness. The classification of dyestuffs according to their degree of fastness is no new thing, for it has long been the practice of color-makers to issue—without guarantee—"fastness figures" in connection with their dyes, but color consumers may well consider it an entirely different matter if an impartial body were to undertake to test the fastness of a large number of dyes and then to publish tables of fastness figures. This would inevitably lead to the position that one color-user would claim on the authority of this impartial body, that because he had used a certain guaranteed dye his colored material must be as fast as that produced by a second firm, entirely overlooking the facts that the method of application, depth of shade, after-treatment to which the colored material has been subjected by the producer, and the conditions under which the material has been used or worn by the purchaser may have an important bearing on the colored material.

(Continued on Page 26)

NATIONAL ERIE FAST BROWN G 2 R CONC.

A NEW Direct Dye yielding redder and brighter tones than National Erie Fast Brown G R. Its properties are similar to the latter product, but it has the distinct advantage of better fastness to storing and is not affected by copper.

Possessing good solubility and level dyeing properties, National Erie Fast Brown G 2 R Conc. is recommended for use alone or in combination for the production of tans, khakis and a wide range of browns.

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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

The Roving Reel.

Editor:

I am in trouble with my roving reel. I thought that I could get more accurate yardage, and weighings, if I wound the roving around the reel by single layers the full width of the reel instead of letting it curl up into a pile on the table. The reel is exactly one-half yard around. But the length of the roving when wound around the reel is longer and weighs more than when I run it straight through on the table. I am much troubled about this and would like to know why this is?

Roving.

Card Clothing for Fine Work.

Editor:

For fine work, what is the best size of wire on card clothing to put on our cards.

Carder.

Gear Cleaning.

Editor:

Is there a better way to clean common gears on cotton machinery than with thread waste or rags.

L. T.

Care of Duplex Cleaners.

Editor:

I am having my first experience with Duplex cleaners which have been put on my cards. How often should these machines be cleaned to keep them in first class orders?

Mack.

Answer to Tenn.

Editor:

Tenn's trouble with having his card sliver lapping too much on his drawing frame rolls, may be caused by the oiler or the cards or even on the drawing frames. The oiler must be very careful not to drop oil on the sliver nor in the cans of sliver in making his oiling rounds. Another source of trouble may come from drops of water dripping from the humidifiers. One peculiar cause of this trouble was discovered recently to be the outcome of a careless new card stripper who spit tobacco juice in his card cans. He had been forbidden to spit against the bottom of posts and in corners, and so he slyly spit into the cans until he was caught at it!

Detective.

Answer to Second Hand.

Editor:

Why do bands come off more in a spinning room on Monday morning and during a rain storm? This is an interesting question asked by Second Hand. The reason why bands come off more on Monday morning is caused by contraction of the bands. While the bands are active they are more flexible or elastic.

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

But as soon as a spinning room is closed Saturday noon time to be idle until Monday morning the bands begin to contract or tighten up again. While a spinning room is operating, the air is warm and dry among the bands, especially where they are moving at the rate of almost a mile per minute. The roving and the yarn in process absorb the natural and the artificial moisture. The bands being somewhat oily and hard absorb no moisture while in motion. But when the frames stop, and the air cools, there is considerable condensation and humidity. The bands now being motionless, do not throw off the moisture, or in other words do not dispel the surrounding moisture. This causes the bands to contract. And every band which has nearly reach the breaking point, will drop off in the early hours of starting up Monday mornings. During a heavy rain storm over Saturday night and Sunday, the damp weather will aggravate the band breaking all the more.

There is another reason why bands break more on Monday mornings. Things start up rather sluggishly. The oil in the spindle bolsters is cold and thicker. The spindles turn harder. The bands which have contracted must now be restretched again and become readjusted to the big change in the atmosphere. The moisture in the bands is extracted by the terrific speed of the band. The strands become brittle, the knots lose their holding power, and the bands start to breaking.

Charlotte.

Answer to Breaker.

Editor:

Breaker inquires as to why the cotton passes between a series of piano motion weights and a single roll on top instead of between rolls?

The answer is that there are two reasons for this.

The first reason is that the cotton can be fed to the beater right close up to the bite of the roll. That is the cotton is taken in by the beater in much the same manner as the licker-in takes the cotton from the dish feed on a carding machine when the lap is fed between the single roll and a dish-feed instead of between two rolls. There is no

need of piano motion weights on a card because the lap is fairly even. Not so with the bale breaker. The lumps of cotton are not all of the same size as knocked off of the delivering apron. And if the cotton were fed between two rolls, each time that a larger lump of cotton passed between rolls, it would raise the top roll, and all of the rest of the smaller bunches of cotton would not be beaten by the beater blades. These bunches of cotton would be merely drawn in without being beaten. The piano motion weighted system gives each cotton bunch an equal chance of being beaten and dusted. So there are two good reasons for the piano weighted system instead of the two roll system on a bale breaker.

Pluto.

Answer to Shorty.

Editor:

Referring to a question asked by Shorty in connection with the diameter of the steel rolls being reduced for short staple cotton. Can they be made and can they be successfully run? Will say that such frames have been built and successfully operated in N. E. by users of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch and $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch and shorter fibres of cotton. In one case the steel rolls were made $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch diameter for the front rolls, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch for the back rolls.

Supt.

A Correction

A report of the discussion at the Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers Division of the Southern Textile Association, in our issue of October 20th, referring to the question of skein dyeing of rayon said:

"W. N. Pharr, superintendent of the Hartsell Mills, Concord, N. C., reported that he was getting excellent results with the Smith-Drum skein dyeing machine. He said that after some trouble when the machine was first installed, they were not operating it with entire satisfaction. The yarns are dyed more evenly and the labor cost was reduced 60 per cent by the machine, he said."

A typographical error in the second sentence was responsible for the phrase "not operating with entire satisfaction." It was intended to read "now operating with entire

satisfaction." This correction is made in justice to Mr. Pharr and the Smith, Drum and Company.

Cotton Industry Faces Hard Test

A test of the ability of the cotton goods industry to regulate itself has been precipitated by the issuance of two trade reports. One was the Government cotton report estimating the current crop at 12,842,000 bales, followed by a severe drop in speculative cotton prices. The other was a report emanating from the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York showing that sales in October were 68 per cent of production; shipments, 88.4 per cent of production; stocks increased 17.6 per cent and unfilled orders decreased 13.6 per cent, says J. J. Manning, in the Journal of Commerce.

Through the instrumentality of the Cotton Textile Institute these facts and figures are now in the hands of all manufacturers. They have been foreshadowed for some weeks in regular reports distributed among groups within the industry reporting on sales and stock conditions taught through the central agency of the Merchants' Association.

If a cotton institute were operating in England it would be possible under English law to advise and urge manufacturers to curtail their output and regulate it closely in accordance with demand. In this country, because of the existence of the Sherman law, such action would be illegal as being in restraint of trade. It has been permissible to collect and disseminate the facts, but not to indicate what may be done with them.

Whatever action is taken to regulate production will have to be undertaken by manufacturers as individuals. Up to the present time several of the reporting groups have discussed the figures gathered by them and necessarily have drawn conclusions as to the wise policy to be pursued. But they have scrupulously avoided making recommendations as groups so that in essence the situation is left for individual action to curtail the output, if that is the remedy to apply now to regulate it.

The figures at the end of October showed that unfilled orders had dwindled to a point where they amount in the aggregate to only 100,000,000 yards in excess of a month's production and about 137,000,000 yards in excess of the month's shipments. This does not disclose a poor situation and is important chiefly because it reflects a contracting tendency in demand.

For the past four or five weeks business has been light, a sure indication being the figures disclosing sales of only 68 per cent of the production. In that time prices have

generally been below a normal basis of replacement cost, figured on cotton values, and competition has given the buyer a great advantage, besides unsettling him concerning the future worth of the product for sales purposes in his field.

Some prudent cotton manufacturers, acting on their own initiative upon information drawn from their own books, supplemented in part by the picture of market conditions reflected in the institute figures, have been curtailing their production by allowing looms to lie idle when orders have run out. New England fine and fancy goods mills have been declining to accumulate stocks in advance of orders.

Generally speaking, many manufacturers have declined to curtail, but have diverted looms from goods that were known to be in light demand and in sizable stocks with some mills quite able to carry them. Such a thing as general action to regulate the output to the lighter demand has not been seen thus far, although it is stated in trade channels that all merchants are agreed that surplus production at this period will tend to depress prices unduly and prevent large operators from moving confidently to cover their requirements for cloths and yarns for manufacturing purposes.

Merchants say that if it turns out that mill men acting upon their own initiative will curtail their production and allow it to become widely known in the markets in advance of figures later in the crop year, it will supply a strengthening influence that will give buyers more confidence and restrict the probable losses of mills that may be forced to sell their output as it accumulates.

Should individual action, in the face of all the added information now in hand, be shown to be impracticable as a reliable source of trade regulation, there are many factors who declare that the tendency to consolidate ownership and managements in textile properties will grow very fast. It is for this reason that several factors are watching the development in the trade very closely, and they are the ones who say that the figures now in manufacturers' hands will induce the real test of the efficiency of trade organizations that are powerless in the face of Sherman law as it now operates.

Much Cotton Used in Tunnel

Large quantities of cotton cloth were used in the construction of the Holland tunnel, the new link connecting New York city and New Jersey which was opened last week.

"Thirty thousand square yards of this material were used in making the approaches of the tunnel waterproof," according to Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute. "The cloth had been subjected to special treatment with an asphalt preparation which increased its resistance to moisture and was laid in various thicknesses ranging from two to six coatings of fabrics.

"This use in the new tunnel indicates the extent to which engineers are turning to cotton where water-

proofing is required in the construction of large public works. We are informed that cotton fabrics are extensively utilized in lining the foundations of bridges, subways and tall buildings by engineers who believe they make construction safer and more permanent.

"Highway officials also are experimenting with the use of heavy cotton fabrics in road construction."

Cannon Tax Case

Raleigh, N. C.—White B. Miller, special assistant to the attorney general, of the firm of Miller, Miller & Martin, Chattanooga, has filed the answer of the Government as represented by Gilliam Grissom, collector of internal revenue for the district of North Carolina, in the U. S. District Court at Raleigh, to a suit brought on July 21 by Charles A. Cannon and David H. Blair, executors of the estate of James W. Cannon, and Charles A. Cannon, David H. Blair and the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., as trustees of the James W. Cannon estate, for the refund of \$628,108 additional income tax levied against the estate of James W. Cannon, and which had been paid by the executors under written protest.

The plaintiffs allege that the sum of \$628,108 was assessed upon and with respect to the amount of \$872,633 paid by Cannon Manufacturing Company and Cabarrus Cotton Mills, to parties of the third and fourth parts in two certain agreements, entitled to receive the same.

"These agreements are between the Cabarrus Cotton Mills and Cannon Manufacturing Company, respectively, parties of the first part, James W. Cannon, party of the second part, Joseph F. Cannon, J. W. Cannon, Jr., M. L. Cannon and others, parties of the third part, and Mrs. M. E. Cannon party of the fourth part. They recite that James W. Cannon should continue to act as selling agent for these mills, but that commissions payable for said services should be paid to parties of third and fourth parts. In its answer, the Government, after the usual admissions, demands strict proof as to the remainder of the allegations."

And for further answer, upon information and belief, defendant says that if the course alleged in this article was followed, it was merely colorable and was but part of a scheme or artifice resorted to or practiced, whereby the actual income of James W. Cannon, now deceased, was ostensibly reduced to enable the said Cannon correspondingly escape income taxes to the extent that his actual income was thereby colorably reduced.

As the next term for the trial of civil cases at Raleigh will not be held until the first Monday in March, and as the docket for that term is well taken up, it has been suggested that this case be tried at a special term of the Federal Court in Raleigh during the month of January, as this is one of the largest sums of money sought to be refunded in any Southern tax litigation.

Charles E. Hughes, New York, is counsel for the Cannon estate.

For "Sledded" or "Dirty Cotton"

The Eclipse NEW AND IMPROVED Yarn Cleaning Device

We are now offering to the cotton industry a Yarn Cleaning Device with new and startling improvements.

This new cleaner automatically adjusts itself to any size yarn, also a new feature of automatically disposing the dirt after removing it from the yarn. The device is small in size and built strong. With reasonable care it will not give any trouble or expense to maintain in perfect operative condition.

This new Yarn Cleaning Device will clean yarn made from sledded or dirty cotton cleaner than double carded yarn. It will not roughen or chaff the yarn. It will not decrease winding production.

We have been years in perfecting a real yarn cleaning device. We now have it.

The New Eclipse Yarn Cleaner can be easily attached to any make of cone, winder or spooler. Do not get our new device confused with our old device—you have never tried this new device out.

We know that our new Cleaning Device will improve your product without increasing production costs.

Write or wire us for a demonstration and we will have one of our representatives call and give you a demonstration without any charge to you.

**ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES,
INC.**

Elmira, New York

Report On Research Work

IN his report on the activities of the Shirley Institute, the textile research organization in England, Dr. R. H. Pickard, director of research gave the following information covering some of the work done by the Institute:

Further tests on yarns spun by various high draft systems, leaving out a speed frame process, have led to the conclusion that, provided the drafting mechanism allows of adequate control of the cotton fibres, the yarns obtained are for all practical purposes equal in quality to those spun with the full range of machines. The systems which have been examined, and these include nearly all the well-known English and Continental makes, appear to be effective in guiding and controlling the cotton fibres during the drafting process, so the main consideration before a spinner who may contemplate the introduction of high drafting in his mill in which system is the most practicable, easily managed, and economical of driving power. It seems safe to say that many claims for increased breaking strength and quality advertised for some of the systems should be discounted and judged solely on economic considerations.

In some of the experiments on

high drafting the roving frame operation had been omitted, and thus the advantage of one process of doubling had been sacrificed. In spite of this, the yarn was equal to the low draft yarn spun with all the frames. Subsequently it was discovered that there is generally a steady fall in regularity in the product from one speed frame to the next. There should therefore be an advantage in omitting a speed frame process, even if a doubling is sacrificed.

A series of experiments has substantiated this, and has led to the invention of a system of high drafting on the speed frames, designed to dispense with the slubber and intermediate frames or, alternatively, any one of the speed frames. The invention is now under test in certain mills, and the preliminary results are quite satisfactory, at any rate on high class cotton.

Uneven Conditioning.

One of the most frequent complaints in the yarn trade concerns uneven conditioning. The process of ring bobbin conditioning has been examined in a number of mills, and a very wide range of practices has been observed. In the dipping of bobbins, for example, the depth and

time of immersion were found to vary considerably from mill to mill, and when the bobbins were dipped in skips there seemed to be many different ways of standing the skips to drain. Some simple experiments soon showed that bobbins are quite sufficiently and uniformly conditioned by very brief immersion provided that they are plunged deep enough into the water. In most of the mills where the operation was inspected the dipping was much too shallow to be really effective and so long periods of soaking were resorted to. This waste of time is quite unnecessary and is furthermore dangerous, because of the risk of staining the cotton. It was also noticed in the mills that when skips of bobbins were dipped the bottom layers were much moister than the top. This is due to a combination of causes, but the difficulty is easily overcome merely by dipping the skips upside down and then standing them upright to drain. By such simple devices very real improvements in yarn conditioning have been effected in a number of mills. In addition to advising spinners as to the method of dipping, the Institute has also urged the value of cleanliness in conditioning rooms. Most examples of stained cops and

bobbins can be traced to the action of bacteria which multiply at an enormous rate in conditioning water unless it is frequently changed.

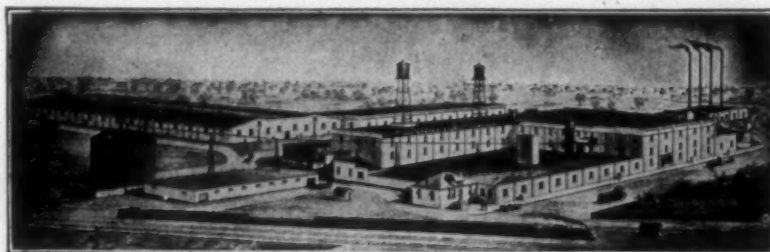
Lustre.

A property of yarn which interests certain sections of the trade is lustre. It is known that combing the draw frame sliver gives a more lustrous yarn, and another process for improving lustre is "gassing," whereby stray fibre at the surface of the yarn is singed off, but the question of the respective merits of the two operations has risen. The methods for measuring lustre which have been developed in the Institute have shown that as a single operation for producing lustre gassing is as effective as combing. Combing, however, improves the regularity of a yarn, and is very desirable on this account.

Sizing.

Experiments on the sizing process carried out with a model tape frame have enabled a clear picture to be drawn of the way in which a warp takes up size, how the amount taken up is influenced by the counts of the yarn and the strength and fluidity of the size, and how the weight and covering of the squeeze rollers control the penetration of

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the size into the yarn. In the light of the experience gained, effective criticisms of the practice in mills has become possible. It appears that in many quarters much more care in making up the size is advisable. Fluctuations of concentration are the chief source of complaints of irregular sizing, such as, for example, complaints of a 10 per cent, difference in the weights of a series of dhooties supposed to be sized the same. Many of these variations can be obviated by paying more attention to measuring out the size ingredients, and by emptying the sow box and storage beck completely before using a new mixing, but other improvements are dependent on the provision of better valves and similar engineering details which are proceeding simultaneously with practical trials in a weaving shed, and it can now be said that, for the type of cloth being woven, better weaving results when the warp is more lightly sized than is the custom in the trade. Over a period of several weeks there has actually been a considerable increase in production due to lighter sizing.

Mildew.

In continuation of the study of the mildew problem, search has been made for mildew growths occurring on cotton goods which are representative of extreme types. There is no pointing in testing at the common mildews if they behave alike, and neither is it of much value to recommend a remedy which might not be effective against some particular though perhaps uncommon species. A representative range of mildews has been found and used in studies on antiseptics. Two chemical substances have been found which protect grey cloth extremely well. One is thallium carbonate, which, although rather expensive, is so powerful that its cost per hundred-weight of size is no more than that of the zinc chloride commonly used. The other antiseptic is paranitrophenol, but unfortunately this gives a yellow tinge if the size is alkaline. With these two clues, however, the search for still more effective antiseptics is proceeding rapidly.

During recent years the advantages of soluble starch for sizing and finishing pastes have often been discussed, and many malt and similar preparations for converting ordinary starches into the soluble form have been recommended, especially by Continental manufacturers. Unfortunately, experience with these preparations has not been satisfactory because there was always a considerable risk of decomposing the starch to worthless products. By the addition of minute quantities of certain substances, however, it is possible to control the "solubilization" of the starch so that very little subsequent decomposition sets in. The experimental work forms but one chapter of a large undertaking which involves the study of the chemistry of starch in relation to sizing, scouring, and finishing processes generally. Considerable advances has also been made in another direction, namely, the removal of starch from cloth in the steeping operation. It has been found that if

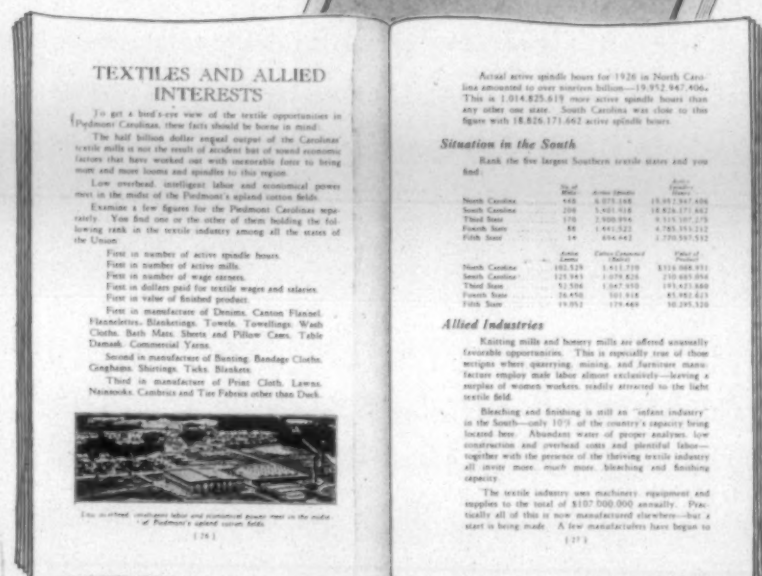
acid steeping is resorted to it is better to work at a higher temperature than is usually employed and to run the cloth through the acid at a greater speed. Similarly, the best conditions for enzyme steeping, with malt and similar preparations, have been so well defined that the operation may be made continuous and production thereby accelerated.

One of the chief causes of damage in the bleaching and dyeing processes is the injudicious or uncontrolled use of chemicals which oxidize the cotton cellulose, such as bleaching powder and especially bichrome. The danger of oxidation is two-fold. Not only is the cotton directly tendered, but it loses some of its resistance to boiling with alkalis, and becomes weaker even after a mild boil with soda in the laundry. In fact, the initial tendering may be so slight as to pass unnoticed, but subsequent boiling with alkali will reveal the damage.

Transfer of Textile Industry

The gradual transfer of the textile industry to the South is an interesting record, not without its value to the Middle West and to other regions that are concerned with building up manufacturing and other industrial activity. For the development did not simply happen. There were conditions and forces which, utilized and put to work, brought it about. Here are a few figures indicating the extent of the development. In 1900 the South had less than 5,000,000 of the 19,500,000 active cotton spindles in the country, or only about 25 per cent of the total. Last year the South had more than 17,750,000 spindles of a total in the country of 37,500,000, or nearly double the percentage of 26 years ago. But these figures are not fully representative of the situation. For last year 66 per cent of the cotton consumption in the United States was by Southern mills, while the active spindle hours in the latter were nearly 60 per cent of the total. That a region whose influence in the field a generation ago was fairly negligible now holds a commanding position is no longer questioned in industrial circles of the country. The gains have extended to other phases of the section's industry, giving its manufactured products a total of \$9,000,000,000 in a recent year, compared with \$5,000,000,000 for all farm products. Several factors have contributed to the change. There was, of course, the proximity to raw materials. But that was secondary. There were differences in living, labor and working conditions which favored the one region as compared to the other. There was abundant and relatively cheap water power. But of equal if not greater importance was a spirit of enterprise, a definite conception of the need and the value of new industries. That spirit, as well as the other influences, attracted capital and manufacturing plants. It helped to produce both capital and industrial expansion within the regime itself, entirely independent of gains from the outside. It seems to be a case, primarily, of a region going after and getting what it wanted and needed. — Kansas City Star.

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Need!*



TEXTILES AND ALLIED INTERESTS

To get a bird's-eye view of the textile opportunities in Piedmont Carolinas, these facts should be borne in mind:
The half billion dollar annual output of the Carolinian textile mills is not the result of accident but of sound economic factors that have created our wealth inexorably from the most and most looms and spindles in this region.
Low overhead, intelligent labor and economical power are in the midst of the Piedmont's splendid cotton fields.
Examine a few figures for the Piedmont Carolinas separately. You find one or the other of them building the following rank in the textile industry among all the states of the Union:

First in number of active spindles.
First in number of mills.
First in number of wage earners.
First in dollars paid for textile wages and salaries.
First in value of finished product.
First in manufacture of Denims, Canton Flannel, Flannelines, Blankings, Towels, Towellings, Wash Cloths, Bath Mats, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Table Damask, Commercial Yarns.
Second in manufacture of Hosiery, Bandage Cloth, Graphs, Shoring Yacks, Blankets.
Third in manufacture of Frieze Cloth, Lawns, Nanooks, Cambrics and Ties Fabrics other than Duck.



This is the most important and economical power base in the South.
— Piedmont's splendid cotton fields.

Actual active spindle hours for 1926 in North Carolina amounted to over sixteen billion—16,952,847,406. This is 1,014,825,615 more active spindle hours than any other one state. South Carolina was close to this figure with 18,826,171,462 active spindle hours.

Situation in the South

Rank the five largest Southern textile states and you find:

State	Spindles	Wage Earners	Value of Product
North Carolina	440	8,878,148	\$1,017,847,406
South Carolina	208	1,621,018	\$1,826,171,462
Third State	178	2,800,974	\$1,117,107,278
Fourth State	88	1,441,321	\$1,788,101,112
Fifth State	14	400,000	\$1,770,507,512

Allied Industries

Knitting mills and hosiery mills are offered unusually favorable opportunities. This is especially true of those sections where quarrying, mining, and furniture manufacture employ male labor almost exclusively—leaving a surplus of women workers, readily absorbed in the light textile field.

Bleaching and finishing is still an "infant industry" in the South—only 10% of the country's capacity being located here. Abundant water of proper analysis, low construction and overhead costs and plentiful labor—coupled with the presence of the thriving textile industry all invite more, much more, bleaching and finishing capacity.

The textile industry uses machinery, equipment and supplies to the total of \$107,000,000 annually. Practically all of this is now manufactured elsewhere, but a start is being made. A few manufacturers have begun to

THIS book contains every fact you ought to have about Piedmont Carolinas: Raw material supplies (tonnage tables), labor (wage scales), land and buildings, transportation, taxes, power, climate and living conditions.

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STARCH

Preparing Cotton For Dyeing

COTTON may be dyed in the raw stock, and also as a product of the other stages of manufacture. Previous to the actual dyeing, however, regardless of the stage at which the operation takes place, the fiber must be prepared to take the dyestuff. This preparation of the cotton for dyeing offers a fertile field for the reduction of costs, says an article prepared by the Houghton Research Staff and published in Black and White.

Cotton, in its natural state, has a repellent action to water. The thin film of waxy matter which envelops each fiber must be removed, dissolved, or otherwise broken down, before the cotton can be successfully dyed. The preparation of the fiber for bleaching or dyeing often consumes more time than the actual bleaching or dyeing.

Various chemicals, soaps and oils may be used to eliminate this film, thus enabling the cotton to be easily wet out.

The speed with which the cotton is wet out has been found to be based upon percentage of concentration of the wetting-out bath, and

There are other drawbacks to their use. Most of them have a low flash point and are so highly inflammable, the fire hazard is great enough to increase insurance rates to such an extent, that they cannot be used. In addition the odor of many of the denatured alcohols is objectionable, and their loss of volume, due to evaporation, often interferes with calculations.

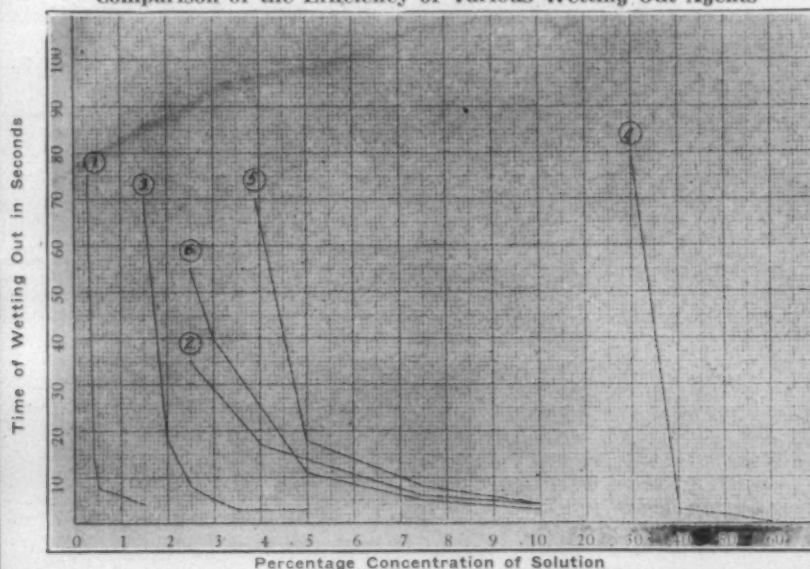
Sulphonated oil, such as sulphonated castor oil is an effective wetting-out agent, but has to be used in such large quantities that it is not economical.

The most effective wetting-out agent, and also the most economical, is a blend of soluble oil and solvents, which evaporates only at high temperatures.

The accompanying chart graphically illustrates the efficiency of these various classes of wetting-out agents.

The chart is a record of the time required for equal weights of various kinds of cotton to disappear below the surface of the liquid when dropped in solution of wetting-out agents.

Comparison of the Efficiency of Various Wetting Out Agents



not solely on the weight of the goods being wet out. For example a 3 per cent solution of a wetting-out material will wet out the cotton in a certain number of seconds. The length of time would be the same for one or 100 pounds. Whereas, if 3 per cent of the weight of cotton used were taken, the wetting-out speed would vary in accordance with the volume of water used.

Of the chemicals used for wetting-out, the most efficient are the sodium sulfonic acid salts of various hydro-carbons. A very small percentage of these salts in a wetting-out solution is sufficient for excellent results. But their cost even with such a small per centage, is so high, that these compounds are in most cases prohibitive.

Water soluble volatile agents, such as alcohol, are also effective wetting-out agents. The cost of a solvent solution of effective strength however, is as in the case of sodium sulphonate acid salts, prohibitive.

Referring to the chart:

- | Curve No. | Material |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Sodium sulphonate acid salt. |
| 2 | Double sulphonated castor oil. |
| 3 | Blend of soluble oils and solvents. |
| 4 | Denatured alcohol. |
| 5 | Sulphonated oils and solvents. |
| 6 | Special processed sulphonated oil. |

All of the wetting-out preparations have certain properties in common. In each case the wetting-out proceeds very slowly up to a certain concentration. As the concentration increases the wetting-out speed increases rapidly to another point; but beyond this no increase in the wetting-out speed is gained by increasing the concentration, except in the case of denatured alcohol. Above a concentration of 60 per cent the speed is very rapid, and it is difficult to observe the time limits. The smaller the globules are dispersed, that is, the clearer the aqueous

liquor, the faster the wetting-out speed.

The sulphonated oils which give a slight alkaline reaction to phenol phthalein are more effective than the neutral or acid agents.

Preparation of Raw Cotton.

The dyeing of raw cotton, although not protected to a great extent has certain advantages for particular purposes.

However desirable it may be, from the standpoint of color, to dye cotton in the loose state, it cannot be done well or easily if the cotton is broken, matted, or otherwise injured to such extent that the spinning qualities are impaired.

The poor carding and spinning properties of many batches of cotton are not due to machine operation, or to the dyes used. The failure is often due to the inability of wetting-out the raw cotton properly and quickly. Anyone who has tried to submerge a tuft of loose cotton in cold, or even hot water, can readily visualize the problem presented to the dyer, when he tries to wet-out a 500 to 1000 pound batch. When the cotton is finally wetted, it was reduced from a soft, fluffy condition to a mass of hard lumps.

The use of proper wetting-out materials not only prevents the cotton being damaged, but greatly decreases the time necessary to wet out and prepare it for dyeing.

When cotton skeins are dyed in an open tub or in a dyeing machine, where the yarn is suspended from dye sticks, the cotton yarn vigorously resists wetting-out unless some penetrating agent is put in the bath. Skeins must not only be quickly and thoroughly scoured out to insure even dyeing, but must be handled properly to prevent twists and kinks. Such twists and kinks seriously interfere with easy and rapid winding after dyeing.

Dyed cotton skeins will show up any unevenness in dyeing—especially when used as filling. For this reason, too much care cannot be given to their preparation. Many skein dyers have resorted to kier boiling to guarantee perfect penetration. While the materials used in kier boiling are not expensive, the time involved ties up production and increases the amount of goods in process. Since the introduction of the newer and quicker wetting-out agents, the method of kier boiling has been superseded to a great extent by the shorter method of quick wet-out and boil-out followed by the usual dyeing. The thoroughness with which these wetting-out agents perform their service guarantees the quality of the work.

Preparation of Knit Goods.

The low cost achieved and speed recently developed in scouring out textiles has been a material assistance to the knit goods dyer. He has always been troubled with loading the dye kettle especially with light weight goods running about 100 yards to each cut. Previous to the introduction of efficient wetting-out agents these cuts of one hundred yards would float about on top of the dye kettle until it was brought to a boil. They would tangle and get into knots, the untangling and untying of these knots being a hot, troublesome occupation. To run in

more than two cuts at a time was next to impossible. The use of a suitable wetting-out agent enables the dyer to enter as high as four cuts at a time. The material wets out so quickly that it is instantly submerged below the surface and no knots or tangles result.

Production Exceeds Sales

Statistics on the production and sale of standard cotton cloth during October were made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The report covers a period of four weeks and includes data on three additional types of cloth not previously included in this statistical summary.

Sales during the month amounted to 225,560,000 yards, or 68 per cent of production which was 331,854,000 yards. Shipments were 293,411,000 yards, or 88.4 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand October 31 amounted to 257,011,000 yards, as compared with 218,568,000 yards on October 1. This was an increase of 17.6 per cent.

Unfilled orders at the beginning of the month amounted to 500,298,000 yards. On October 31 they were 432,447,000 yards, a decrease of 13.6 per cent.

The report for October again reflects the more complete statistical information which the association is now gathering from its own members and in collaboration with the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. Heretofore the consolidated statistics were compiled from twenty reporting groups. In October they were tabulated from twenty-three groups, and include additions from both the association and the institute. The report includes yardage statistics on the production and sale of more than 300 classifications of standard cotton cloths and represents in many cases more than 90 per cent of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

October, 1927 (four weeks):

Production was 331,854,000 yards.

Sales were 225,560,000 yards.

Ratio of sales to production 68 per cent.

Shipments were 293,411,000 yards.

Ratio of shipments to production 88.4 per cent.

Stocks on hand October 1 were 218,568,000 yards.

Change in stocks, increase 17.6 per cent.

Unfilled orders October 1 were 500,298,000 yards.

Unfilled orders October 31 were 432,447,000 yards.


Change in orders, decrease 13.6 per cent.

Celanese Yarns Reduced

Reduction in price of from 25 to 50 cents a pound have been announced by the Celanese Corp. of America on its finer sizes of Celanese brand yarns. The reductions in price are on 45 denier, 75 denier 2½ turns twist and 28 turns hard twist, and 100 denier. The sizes from 150 to 300 denier remain unchanged.

These reductions have been effected by decreased production costs on the fine deniers, it was stated by the Celanese Corp., due to the increased use of the finer sizes by the trade.

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Fool Cotton

MANY years ago Henry W. Grady said "Cotton is a fool," and if he were alive this year he could state with more than ordinary emphasis "I told you so."

Last winter and spring it was frequently stated that if the 1927 crop did not prove to be greater than 15,000,000 bales a price of 20 to 25 cents would be justified, and yet with an indicated crop of 12,842,000 bales the price of futures is below 20 cents.

When a crop of 13,492,000 bales was indicated in July, prices advanced to above 23 cents and then jumped to 25 cents when an estimate of 12,690,000 bales appeared.

Following that upward jump, however, it declined to 20 cents and failed to sustain an advance when a slightly smaller estimate of 12,678,000 bales appeared.

Last week upon the appearance of an estimate making the crop only 164,000 bales greater the market broke 1½ cents.

When on Monday the October consumption proved to be 50,000 bales greater than expected and thereby took up approximately one-third of the increase, as shown by the estimate, the market not only failed to advance but made a slight decline.

All of this proves that Henry W. Grady was right when he said "Cotton is a fool."

We have in the past discussed the activities of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in destroying confidence in cotton values and the suspicions attached to same and have nothing to add to or retract from same.

The present situation is very largely the result of a buyers' strike that resulted from the destruction of confidence.

In every part of the South the big cotton dealers have had their representatives grabbing for every bale of cotton that has come upon the market and have done so in the face of the fact that the basis is the highest on record.

Mills would not have hesitated to buy cotton at 22 cents but they could not spin futures and 22 cents for futures meant from 23 to 24 cents for upland cotton according to the grade and staple.

When on each advance mills have found themselves faced with 24-cent cotton they have refused to buy except for their immediate needs and with legitimate buying removed, bear speculators have been able to force a decline.

When futures passed below 20 cents and mills could secure cotton at from 21 to 22 cents from shippers or at 20 to 20½ cents in the country they have begun to buy freely and have sustained prices.

These factors have an influence upon present prices but can not affect either the consumption of cotton or the course of future prices.

The consumption of cotton by American mills was during the past season 7,203,000 bales and there have been many predictions that with prices above 20 cents there would be a considerable reduction but for the three months already passed it has actually exceeded the same months last year by 234,000.

With mills now sold ahead it is practically certain that there will be no reduction during the next three months.

We expect some reduction during the last six months, but we doubt if it will much more than wipe out the increase already shown, and it is reasonably certain that American consumption will exceed 7,000,000 bales.

Exports during the past year, including amount sent to Canada, were 11,128,653 bales, and it was claimed that European warehouses were loaded with cotton.

In spite of that claim the taking of American cotton by spinners up to November 4th were 4,275,071 bales against 4,175,962 bales to the same date last year and the stocks afloat to and at the ports of Europe have increased since August 1st from 1,997,000 bales to 2,119,000.

It is especially interesting to note that the heaviest increase in spinners' takings this year have occurred in the very countries where mill stocks at the beginning of the year were reported as largest, namely, Great Britain, with an increase in takings of 130,000 bales, the Continent of Europe with an increase of 173,000 bales and Japan with an increase of 26,000 bales. Only in the United States do the takings show a decrease (230,000 bales), though it is known from the Census Bureau's consumption reports that American mills have increased their consumption by at least 234,000 bales.

In spite of these statistics cotton has shown a weakness which in turn has caused a greater weakness in the demand for cotton goods and yarns and gradually those who were bullish have lost confidence in ultimately high prices which may be in accord with the plans of big speculators who frequently take charge of a market after the public is worn out.

The present situation is likely to continue for some time and is only interesting from the standpoint of its effect upon the buying of cotton goods and yarns.

We again urge to the cotton mills of the South to turn away from the present and to study the possibilities of 1928.

We will pass out of this fiscal year on August 1, 1928, with a carryover of American cotton of approximately 4,000,000 bales. It may slightly exceed that figure but is more likely to be lower.

With a carryover of 4,000,000 bales we will be faced with the necessity of raising 16,000,000 bales of cotton next summer.

In 1925 we planted 48,090,000 acres, harvested 46,053,000, with a lint yield per acre of 167.2 pounds and a total crop of 16,104,000 bales. In 1926 we planted 48,730,000 acres, harvested 47,087,000, with a record lint yield per acre of 182.6 pounds, by reason of small weevil damages, which gave us a total crop of 17,977,000 bales.

When the crops of 1925, 1926 and 1927 were planted the farmers had the idea that boll weevils would no longer do serious damage, but over a very large area boll weevils have done serious damage this year, and it remains to be seen whether or not farmers in those sections will be willing to take the risk next year.

A great deal will depend upon how severe a winter we have throughout the cotton belt.

With a large acreage much will depend upon the weather during the planting and growing season.

The South can and probably will raise a crop of 16,000,000 bales in 1928, but there will be several times

during next season when a serious question of an adequate crop will furnish dynamite for bulls.

We may have a comparatively mild winter which will insure a return of boll weevil damage. We may have a rainy and wet spring with a late start for the crop.

There is always the possibility of several spells of bad weather during the summer and a bad harvesting season.

None of these may happen to a sufficient extent to prevent a yield of less than 16,000,000 bales, but some of them will occur and speculators will exaggerate their effect.

We predict unusually wide fluctuations during next spring and summer and believe that the bear side of cotton at present or lower prices will prove dangerous.

One Acre for One Spindle

THE Government estimate of last week indicated a yield of 151.2 pounds per acre and Secretary Hester placed the Southern consumption per spindle of last season at 148.2.

The yield is of course measured in lint whereas the consumption measures includes bagging and ties, but the approximate situation is that one acre of cotton will supply one average spindle.

With 18,000,000 spindles in the South it will require 18,000,000 acres of cotton to supply them under present conditions.

All the cotton we plant above 18,000,000 acres will go to supply the Northern States and the rest of the world.

A few years ago we were only consuming about 115 pounds per spindle and the increase to the basis of "one acre for one spindle" is due to night operations, a pastime that has with in the past few years probably cost the stockholders of Southern mills more than half the value of their plant.

If Southern mills were not on the basis that one spindle consumes the output of one acre and were this year only producing 115 pounds per spindle, profits would be so high that mill stocks would in our opinion be selling for twice their present market value.

Thanksgiving Observance

AT their meeting in Greenville, S. C., on November 8th, the Board of Government of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association passed a resolution calling upon all cotton mills to observe Thanksgiving Day by stopping all operations for that day and making provision for appropriate religious activities in every community.

In almost every other line of activity it is customary to cease operations on Thanksgiving Day, but for some unknown reason it has not been a custom throughout the textile industry of the South, and the mill employees have had to work while others enjoyed the day.

We hope that every cotton mill in the South will observe Thanksgiving Day this year.

FRANK B. KENNEY
President

CLARENCE R. HOWE
Vice-President

MARSHALL F. CUMMINGS
Treasurer

T. C. Entwistle Company

Lowell, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

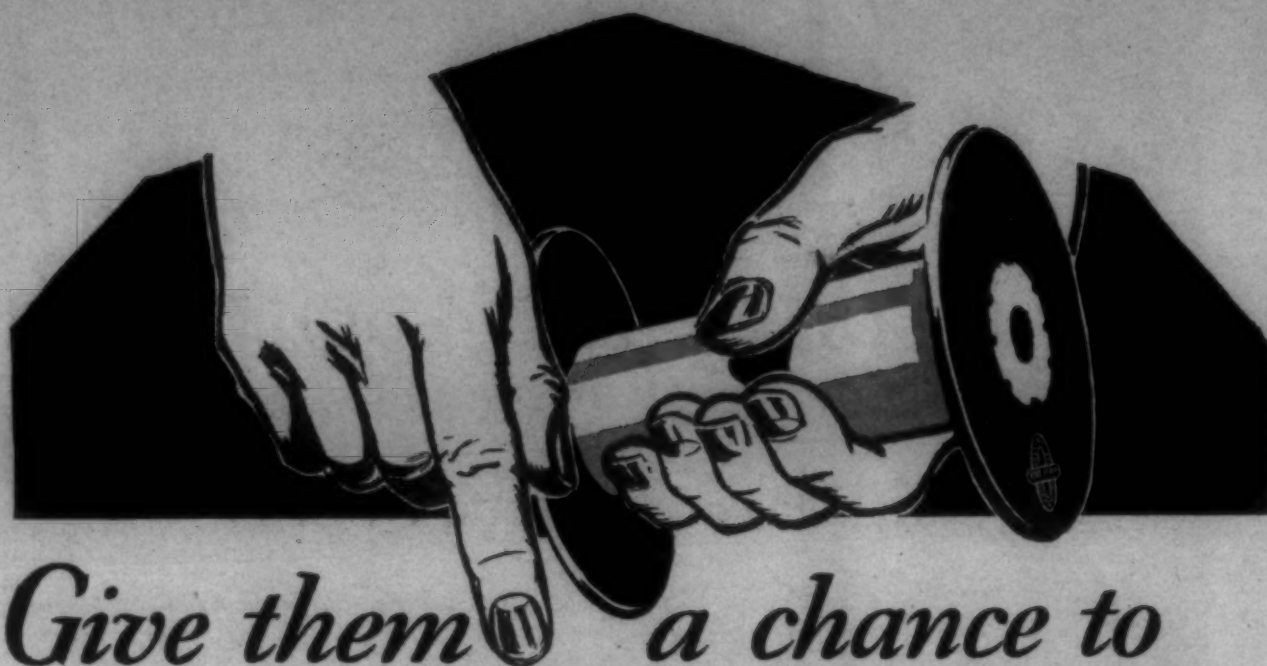
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Warping and Beaming Machinery

High-Speed Warping

For the same reason you would select your Doctor, Lawyer or Banker, namely; "Experience and ability" you should select your WARPING EQUIPMENT. IF YOU DO THIS, we get FIRST CHOICE.

Our New No. 28 High Speed Warper Merits Your
Special Attention!



*Give them a chance to
prove their value*

ONLY by trial in your own plant—under your particular mill conditions—can you place a fair estimate on the value of spools. Give Lestershire Spools a chance to demonstrate what they can do. Put them on a performance basis. Compare the resulting records with those of your ordinary spools.

Make "Lestershires" prove what their users know—that they eliminate waste in spooling . . . and step-up the quality of production.

Read the list of advantages of Lestershire Spools. They can be put into effect in your mill. You can reduce spooling expense and improve your production if you . . .

give Lestershire Fibre Spools a chance!

LESTERSHIRE FIBRE SPOOLS

Reduce direct labor costs.

Eliminate your spool replacement expense.

Eliminate loss of yarn due to spools (in many mills this loss runs into thousands of dollars).

Eliminate all possibility of injury to employes from rough or slivered spools.

Increase about 10% the

yardage on your spools.

Eliminate warper kinks and knots due to spools.

Eliminate broken ends on your warpers due to spools and thus increase warper production 20% to 30%.

Materially improve the quality of your warps; and thus better the quality and increase your production generally.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

LESTERSHIRE

TRADE

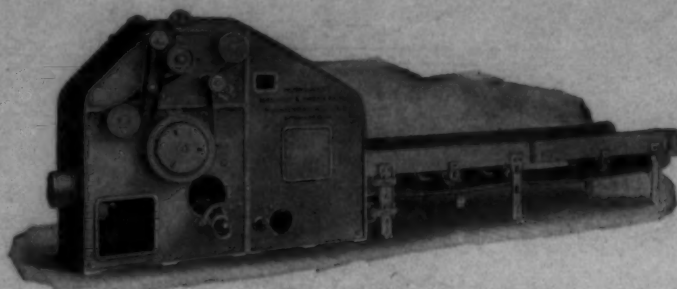
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Southern Office:
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What You Should Expect from a Bale Breaker

WOONSOCKET PRODUCTS

Hopper Bale Breakers
Crighton Vertical Openers
Horizontal Cleaners
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Hopper Feeders
Self-Feeding Openers
Roving and Hard Waste
Openers
Thread Extractors
Breaker, Intermediate and
Finisher Lappers
Revolving Flat Cards
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YOU require a machine to open and feed cotton from ordinary or high density bales to the cleaning machines in an even, well opened condition, free from large bunches or tufts and of fool proof construction.

THE WOONSOCKET HIGH DUTY BALE BREAKER will meet your requirements and in addition incorporate the following original features.

Totally enclosed dirt proof Ball Bearings are provided for the Apron bearings, Spiked Cylinder Stripper, Leather Cylinder Stripper and Doffer Cylinder.

Hand Wheel adjustment is provided to control the degree of opening or the production.

A single belt drive with stretch take-up insures the correct relative speeds between aprons, strippers and doffer.

By means of an enclosed gear reduction unit between the main pulley and apron drive a normal driving belt speed is obtained.

A patented delivery outlet with air control adjustment is provided to remove from the cotton any metallic or heavy materials.

The machine is noiseless in operation.

Send for a copy of our special circular.

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Complete Cotton Machinery Equipment

WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO., INC.
Picker and Card Room Equipment
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FALES & JENKS MACHINE CO.
Spinning and Twisting Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

EASTON & BURNHAM MACH. CO.
Spooling, Warping, Winding Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

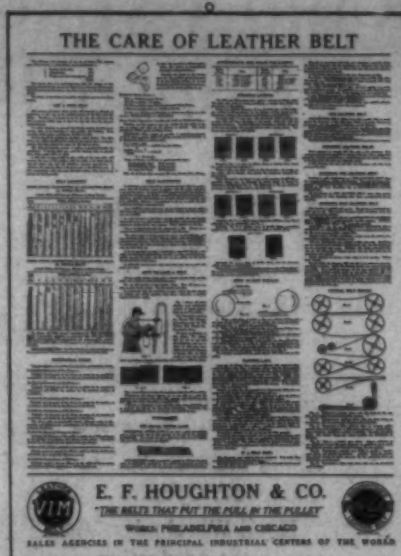
Export Agent: Pawtucket, R. I. Southern Office: Woodside Bldg, Greenville

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"A Great Time Saver"

Free Only to Those Who
are Responsible for Belts

If you are the "belt man" in your mill you probably have one or more of these wall hangers already. We have sent thousands of them to our regular customers and to those belt men who are on our LINE mailing list.



Wherever belts are used there should be a Houghton Wall Hanger.

If your mill is large and you use belts in a number of rooms there should be one in each room.

We will gladly supply you with as many as you may need.

This hanger has more real belt information on it than will be found in most belt books. And what is more important this information is always available, always handy, much more quickly found than would be possible in any other way.

One consulting engineer on power transmission says, "I always keep one handy on a wall in my office. I frequently refer to the tables on power transmission which are applicable either to VIM or oak tanned belting. It is a great time saver."

Of course we want to get you interested in VIM Leather Belting, provided you are not already a VIM user.

If you ARE a user of this remarkable belt we needn't say anything here. VIM Belting in actual service, tells the story about itself far better than can be told in words on paper. It is the world's best belt, and there's no doubt about that fact, but folks simply won't believe it until they give it a fair, square trial.

Shall we send a Houghton Man to go into your belting problems with you?

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HOUSTON, TEXAS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Personal News

R. L. Gaddy has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Belmont Fabric Company, Belmont, N. C.

C. F. Grant, from Ware Shoals, S. C., has become overseer of spinning at Cherokee Falls, S. C.

M. J. Jones, from Pelzer, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

G. C. Bryant has resigned as overseer of night spinning at the Osage Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

Joseph M. Aldman is president of the new Pioneer Braid Company, Laurens, S. C.

J. W. Todd is secretary of the Pioneer Braid Company, Laurens, S. C.

John Arwood has resigned as overseer of carding at Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

G. M. Farris, from Clover, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of winding at the Globe Mill, Gaffney, S. C.

J. T. Kenney has been promoted to second hand in card room at the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, Gaffney, S. C.

N. P. Edge, has been promoted to overseer of carding at night at the American Cotton Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

S. M. Robinson, of Lowell, N. C., head of the Robinson-Rankin group of mills, who has been seriously ill at the Presbyterian Hospital in Charlotte, is greatly improved.

E. Montgomery, formerly superintendent of the Summerville Cotton Mills, Summerville, Ga., is president of the Montgomery Knitting Mills, recently organized at Summerville.

A. B. Erwin, formerly superintendent of Burlington Mills, Burlington, N. C., has become overseer carding, Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

N. M. Slice has resigned as overseer of carding at night at the American Cotton Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., to become night overseer spinning, Osage Mill, of the same place.

Alex Davis has resigned as superintendent of the Sutherland Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., and accepted a position with the Cloverdale Mills, Montgomery, Ala.

Charlie Wilson has resigned as section hand in spinning at Woodruff, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

M. H. Carter has resigned as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn., and accepted a similar position at the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala.

Lester Hatcher has been elected president and treasurer of the Mount Airy Knitting Company, Mt. Airy, N. C.

E. W. Fuller, of Raeford, N. C., Thomas A. Johnson and C. P. Smith are the organizers of the new Dependable Hosiery Mills, Liberty, N. C.

Alex Roberts, formerly superintendent of the Oneida Mills, Graham, N. C., now has a similar position at the Lawrenceville Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga.

J. R. Federline, Jr., has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Darlington Manufacturing Company, Darlington, S. C. and accepted a similar position with the West Point Manufacturing Company, Lanett, Ala.

Large Orders Placed With Hampton Smith.

Orders for the complete loom harness equipment of their new weave room have just been placed by Mills Mill No. 2, Woodruff, S. C., with Hampton Smith, manager Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

The type of loom harness ordered is so arranged as to standardize the loom harness for interchangeable use on three different models of looms, including both plain and fancy weaving. The equipment for this weave room, as represented by these loom harness orders, amounts to nearly two and a half million heddles and over eight thousand heddle frames.

Master Mechanics Met Wednesday

The Master Mechanics Division of the Southern Textile Association held its regular fall meeting at the Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., on Wednesday of this week. A large number of members were present and took part in a discussion of technical problems relating to power and engineering subjects.

H. H. Iler, of Newberry, chairman of the Division, presided at the meeting.

A full report of the discussion will appear in these columns next week.

Davis Mayor of Newberry

J. Marion Davis, superintendent of the Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., and one of the best known mill men in the South, has been elected mayor of Newberry for the next two years.

Mr. Davis was opposed by two other candidates, but won by a large majority. He received 707 votes while his nearest opponent received 295.

Mr. Davis has long been identified with civic, religious and educational work in Newberry and is regarded as one of the outstanding men of his section.

Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to
All Types Of Warp
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"HART" TO BEAT!

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Laurens, S. C.—A large number of new Draper looms will be installed in the Watts Mills to replace older equipment.

Liberty, N. C.—The Dependable Hosiery Mills, capital stock \$125,000, have been incorporated by E. W. Fuller, of Raeford, Thomas A. Johnson and C. P. Smith, of this place.

Greenville, S. C.—The Duncan Mills have placed orders for 700 looms which will be used to replace a similar number which have been in operation since 1912. The looms were purchased from the Draper Corporation.

Abbeville, S. C.—Abbeville Cotton Mills, are carrying out landscape improvements in the village, including planting of mill grounds, school grounds, etc. E. S. Draper, landscape architect and engineer, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga., is in charge of the work.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Morgan and Hamilton Company, operators of the Warioto Cotton Mills, expect to let contract November 21 for an addition to the mill. It will be 2 stories, 88x109 feet. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, are the engineers.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—W. Mauney, who was named as temporary receiver of the Mason Cotton Mills some weeks ago, has been appointed permanent receiver. It is expected that the plant will be offered for sale within a short time.

Greenville, S. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Spinning Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent was declared. The dividend amounts to \$26,500 on a capital stock of \$525,000.

All of the officers and directors were re-elected. Officers are A. J. Cumnock, president; D. D. Little, vice-president and treasurer and Hugh S. Little, assistant treasurer.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Gastonia Weaving Company, manufacturers of woven cloth labels, will probably expand its plant. Julius M. Reis, of New York, president of the company has been here to confer with Henry A. Mussard, local manager, relative to the proposed enlargement, including the installation of additional looms.


Statesville, N. C.—The Gagner Manufacturing Company, of Adams, Mass., which is to erect a silk mill here, as noted, has let contract for the building to the Grier-Lowrance Construction Company. The building will be 1 story, 216x92 feet. The contract includes heating, plumbing and wiring. The equipment will be moved from the mill in Massachusetts.



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U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device, three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup



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Bristol, R. I.

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and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape and
Engineering Construction

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

LaGrange, Ga.—The rug department of the Valley Mills will hereafter be known as the Valway Mills. The waste and other departments will continue under the name of the Valley Mills.

Summerville, Ga.—The Montgomery Knitting Company has been incorporated by E. Montgomery, of this place, and E. W. Sturdivant, of Atlanta. It is understood the company will establish a knitting mill.

Shelbyville, Tenn.—Bryant Woodley and associates have incorporated the American Hosiery Company and will install equipment for making full-fashioned silk hosiery.

Charlotte, N. C.—Operation of the equipment in the addition to the Nebel Knitting Company, is expected to begin about the first of the year. The addition will practically double the output of the plant.

The addition, designed by R. C. Biberstein, architect will cost about \$25,000 and will have equipment costing \$300,000.

Cedartown, Ga.—A new knitting mill is to be established here through the efforts of Charles Adamson, president of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Company. The company plans to take over the building formerly occupied by the Barnes Knitting Company, remove the old equipment and install new machines and later to build its own building.

Laurens, S. C.—The Pioneer Braid Company, which is establishing a braid manufacturing plant here, as noted, has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000, with Joseph M. Aldman as president and J. W. Tood, secretary.

The company has a building under construction and will move equipment from a plant in New York.

Greer, S. C.—Work of installing 248 new looms will begin at the Victor Mill within the next few days. The new looms will replace machines which have been in operation there a number of years and which will have served the greater part of their usefulness.

The plant, with the exception of that part affected by installation of new equipment, will continue to operate both day and night. This mill, one of the Victor Monaghan chain, has 1,508 looms and approximately 53,000 spindles. F. L. Still is superintendent.

Spartanburg, S. C.—A building permit for the erection of 11 five-room frame dwellings, all to be built on Gentry street, in the Beaumont Mills community, was issued to the Beaumont Manufacturing Company. Each house is to cost \$1,500, according to the permit.

Starting work on the 11 new dwellings makes 20 in all which the Beaumont Company is building for the use of operatives. Permits for nine were secured several days ago.

The total amount being spent for the 20 now contracted for is in excess of \$20,000 and is one of the most important building operations now in progress in the city.

Kingsport, Tenn.—Full-fashioned hosiery machinery is now being installed at the Kingsport Hosiery Mill. To provide space for this new department, the company has completed a new one-story, daylight constructed building, 86 feet 9 inches by 92 feet 10 inches, with monitor roof. Twelve machines will be installed at the start. J. E. Sirrine & Co. are the engineers.

Fort Payne, Ala.—The new addition for W. B. Davis & Son has been completed and seamless knitting machinery is being installed. The new building located south of the present mill is two story and basement, 197 by 62 feet, with floor area of 32,000 square feet. The side walls are of brick pilasters and wide sash areas.

J. E. Sirrine & Co. were the engineers.

Newberry, S. C.—The Oakland plant of Kendall Mills, Inc., let contract to W. A. Briggs, Greenville, S. C., for curb-gutter and storm drainage in the new portion of the village. Contract price \$11,000. Street and yard grading for new houses, street surfacing, yard seeding, etc., just completed by Langford and Wicker, grading contractors, Newberry, S. C., at a cost of about \$15,000. Plans and supervision of village improvements by E. S. Draper, landscape architect and engineer, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

Summerville, Ga.—The Montgomery Knitting Mills, which were incorporated here last week, as noted, have secured a building and will install equipment for the manufacture of children's rayon and cotton hosiery. All of the equipment will be bought new. It is understood that selling arrangements have not yet been made. E. Montgomery, formerly superintendent of the Summerville Cotton Mills is president.

BELTING COSTS

are greatly reduced by installing

FABREEKA

Less Initial Cost
Less Maintenance Cost
Less Stretch
Long Life
Increased Production

are some of the qualities that are making Fabreeka popular in hundreds of Cotton Mills and other Industries in the South.

An inquiry will bring a representative immediately.

Fabreeka Belting Co.

Southern Headquarters
ROCK HILL, S. C.

Lexington, N. C.—The Lexington Silk Mill, which was recently incorporated here and reported as having purchased a plant in New Jersey, has announced that it has bought the entire plant of the Wechsler Barber Silk Company, of Paterson, N. J., and will move the equipment here. The mill has 140 looms and other equipment which will be installed in a building to be erected here. The principal owners are J. V. Moffit, J. C. Grimes and J. T. Hedrick.

Magnolia, Ark.—The contract for the electrical installation, power and lighting at Magnolia Cotton Mill has

been awarded to Floyd Electrical Company, Birmingham, Ala.

Electrical equipment, including individual spinning and loom motors and small group motors for card room, lighting regular, transformers and switchboard was recently purchased from Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. J. E. Sirrine & Co. are the engineers.

Pickens, S. C.—Sixty-five new houses have been completed by the Pickens Cotton Mills and are to be occupied within a few weeks. Twenty of the new houses are of the four room type and the remainder have five rooms.

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All work supported by

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ASK ABOUT OUR NEW STYLE 60-ABB MACHINE

For simultaneously trimming and joining with a Flat Butted Seam the ends of Cotton, Woolen or Silk Piece Goods for Subsequent Processing.

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

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Reliable Humidifying Devices Since 1888

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

Atlanta
Georgia

Boston
Massachusetts

Charlotte
North Carolina

Greenville
South Carolina

Cotton Consumption Lower

Washington, D. C. — Cotton consumed during October totaled 612,935 bales of lint and 73,193 of linters, compared with 627,321 of lint and 78,260 of linters during September, this year, and 568,361 of lint and 75,401 of linters during October, last year, the Census Bureau announced.

Cotton on hand October 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,327,905 bales of lint and 142,174 of linters compared with 1,118,776 and 147,321 on September 30 this year, and 1,213,199 and 98,924 on October 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 5,431,129 bales of lint and 46,514 of linters compared with 3,964,514 of linters compared with 3,964,680 and 38,914 on September 30 this year and 5,471,533 and 42,761 on October 31 last year.

Imports for October totalled 19,235 bales compared with 28,346 in September this year and 30,877 in October last year.

Exports for October totalled 1,126,509 bales including 13,491 bales of linters compared with 631,041 and 10,754 in September this year 1,369,820 and 10,948 in October last year.

Cotton spindles active during October numbered 32,497,504 compared with 32,343,454 in September this year.

Statistics for cotton growing States included:

Cotton consumed during October 449,040 bales compared with 462,213 in September this year and 404,196 in October last year.

Cotton on hand October 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 971,909 bales compared with 732,313 on September 30 this year and 841,027 on October 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 5,146,462 bales compared with 3672,929 on September 30 this year and 5,270,930 on October last year.

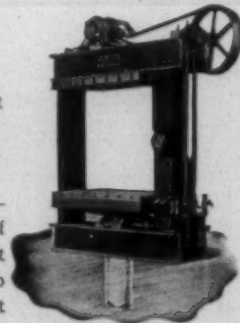
Cotton spindles active during October number 17,770,442 compared with 17,725,348 during September this year and 17,313,370 during October last year.

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With or without
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Any width, opening, and rise of platen to suit your work—Also Knuckle Joint and Power Screw Presses. Let us tell you more about them.



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WORKS:
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Boil-off Oil

Soluble Oils

50%-75%

Rayon Sizings

Color Fastness

(Continued from Page 15)

Once standard methods of testing fastness have been devised and adopted, it becomes a purely mechanical operation for a trained assistant to carry out such a series of tests, and it would appear unnecessary and even undesirable for a body such as the Society of Dyers and Colorists to undertake the further task of classifying individual dyestuffs according to their degree of fastness. The possibility of doing the latter appears to have been considered, in the first instance, from the point of view that it would be a public service, perhaps from the mistaken idea that it would then become unnecessary for color-users to test the fastness of their colored materials for themselves. Actually no classification of individual coloring matters according to their de-

gree of fastness will ever remove the necessity of testing the fastness of the colored material if it is to be sold under any form of guarantee. In any case, in the majority of dyeing operations mixtures of dyes are used and not single dyes, so that such classification would be of little value without information as to the manner in which the fastness is influenced by admixture with a number of other dyes. That the fastness of shades produced with a mixture of dyes does differ from that of the components has already been established in authentic cases in which, on the one hand, a dye may acquire increased fastness when used in conjunction with another dye, while, on the other hand, a second dye may possess entirely satisfactory fastness when used alone, but may be rendered fugitive when used in admixture with another dye.

It is most sincerely to be hoped

that the Society of Dyers and Colorists will limit its activities to the question of setting up standard methods for testing the fastness of colored materials, and will decide to leave to color-users and color-makers any classification of dyestuffs according to these tests. There is little doubt that color-makers will adopt the standard methods in due course and classify their individual colors with fastness figures, though again "without guarantee." — Manchester Guardian.

Power Dam Complete

Lexington, N. C.—The power dam at High Rock that will cause the formation of the second largest artificial lake in the South has been closed. Five miles of relocated tracks of the southbound railroad have been put in use for the first

time, permitting the blocking-up of the dam.

The new hydro-electric plant will be turning out power within a short time, according to an official statement. The process of testing already is under way.

The work of completing the dam structure can now be kept well ahead of the accumulation of water in the basin. The water will cover approximately 20,500 acres of land in Davidson and Rowan counties and the lake, when full, will have a shore line of approximately 266 miles.

Completion of the dam to the point where the bottom has been closed, in approximately 13 months from the time when the first concrete was poured, is believed here to have set a world's record for such construction. The date aimed for the beginning was January 1, 1928.

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"You cannot have prosperity," says Mr. Schwab, "without confidence, and you cannot have confidence without a free and honest exchange of information."

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* * * * *

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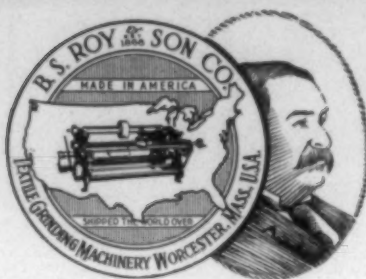
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Rayon Skein Dyeing

(Continued from Page 8)

revolving, and continue to do so until the head is again raised by the operator. The hydraulic pressure is obtained and maintained by means of an automatic motor driven pump, and an accumulator, and to lift or lower any sections it is only necessary for the dyer to raise or lower a valve lever.

I doubt that I have given a very clear description of the machine, and therefore refer the reader to the accompanying photopgraphs. However, it isn't that you will be so much interested in the machine itself, as how it works, and what advantages have been found in it.

The Dyeing Operation.

We get ready to dye, by opening up the skeins of white rayon as we formerly did for the old hand tubs. To facilitate this, we have fastened a piece of 3 inch brass pipe to a column of the dyehouse in a horizontal position. The bundles of skeins are made up of parcels, each parcel or roll containing four skeins. These small rolls are placed on the pipe, shaken gently, and each skein separated and opened up. When we have about five pounds thus opened, we slide two rubber sticks through them, and transfer the whole load to one reel of the dyeing machine in one operation. This is continued until the entire machine is loaded.

While loading the reels the monel tanks are being filled with plain water and this water is being heated up for the wetting out process. When the tanks are filled we add 4 per cent of a good sulphonated castor oil and 1 per cent soda ash. The reel section is lowered by means of its valve and the skeins all begin to revolve in the wetting out bath. We heat the bath to 160 degrees Fahr., and after this temperature is attained, the skeins are allowed to work for five to ten minutes. At the end of this period the hydraulic valve is again thrown, and the reels are raised clear of the bath, which is then discharged to the sewer.

The tank is again refilled with cold water, and the dyestuff which has been previously dissolved by boiling in a bucket, is added and thoroughly stirred in. We also add 2 per cent of the above mentioned soluble oil, and stir it in well. The skeins are then lowered into operating position and allowed to work in the cold bath for five minutes when we open the steam valves so as to bring the bath temperature up to 160 degrees Fahr. in fifteen minutes.

At this point the valves are closed and the skeins allowed to work fifteen to twenty minutes, when they are lifted and half of our salt is added and stirred in well. The skeins are lowered, allowed to work for five minutes, and again raised, when we now run for about ten minutes the other portion of salt is added, and sample.

We did not arrive at this method overnight, but through rather long and expensive experience on our old hand tubs. It was changed slightly

to suit the new machine, and works very satisfactorily.

Drying the Yarn.

After the dyeing operation has been completed, we wash one time in warm water. This rinse is used on all except the lightest shades, and is continued for five minutes.

After the rinse, the reels are raised and unloaded. The dyer seizes half the reel load in both hands, and plunges it into a soluble oil solution which we make up in half a barrel as follows:

25-30 gals. warm water.

3 qts. sulphonated castor oil.

This will soften about fifty pounds of rayon and we than add 3 pints of oil and sufficient fresh water to the half barrel before we treat the next fifty pounds. In other words we keep a standing bath of the softener. It is possible to treat the skeins right on the machine by making up the softener solution in the monel tank using eight to ten per cent of soluble oil; however, the dipping method is cheaper and from all our results, just as good. The winding is entirely satisfactory, the yarn weaves well and there is no oil odor whatever to it.

When we have thoroughly saturated each handful the parcel of skeins is given a slight twist by the dyer to prevent tangling, and the parcels are placed in the extractor. When the extractor has been loaded and run about five minutes, the packages are taken out and hung on another horizontal brass pipe where the skeins are separated and opened up, by brisk shakes of a smooth one inch brass pipe which has been threaded through them. Each reel load is treated in this manner, a rubber stick is run through the skein, and the stick hung on a truck.

When the truck is loaded with fifty pounds, it is rolled into the drying room, which is a home made wooden box 12 inches by 8 inches by 8 inches high, in which are steam coils. A ventilating fan is located in the roof to exhaust the warm moist air, and the skeins are dried at a temperature of 140 degrees Fahr. These are special dryers built for this purpose with a better production, etc., but so far this mill has not investigated them seriously.

It is just as well, at this point, to call special attention to the softening treatment, and to the handling of the yarn after it leaves the dyeing machine, as it is in this phase of the work that all of our former troubles originated. As you will see from the accompanying cut of the machine, the skeins hang loosely on the Pyrex glass reels. They are treated by the machine to a slow lifting and plunging, and turning movement which seems to have no injurious effect whatever. The movement is consistent uniform, and gentle, so in the event of snarled yarn, broken ends, and generally bad winding work, you will have to look into the after dyeing processes.

We have definitely decided that the best method of softening the yarn is as above; dipping by hand immediately after removal from the dyeing machine and in a high quality soluble oil solution.

We tried using two to four per cent soluble oil in the rinse water

on the machine and found this was not sufficient; eight to ten per cent works perfectly but as stated, is more expensive.

We also tried using no soluble oil in the rinse, and later soaking the skeins in a light mineral oil. We soaked the skeins after they had been dried, "whizzed" off, and caught the excess oil, they then hung the skeins for twenty-four hours before winding. They wound very well indeed, but held enough of the mineral oil to make them feel greasy and to give off an unpleasant odor. We also tried spraying them, after drying, with a mixture of spindle oil and kerosene, equal parts of each, but although the winding was satisfactory, the other objections remained.

Especially care should be taken to see that all objects such as sticks, trucks, shake out rods, extractors, etc., with which the yarn comes in contact after dyeing, are perfectly smooth and incapable of catching and breaking the fine filaments in the rayon strands. When some of these filaments are broken they tend to fuzz up at the winders, and in bad cases they simply ruin the winding production. Our winding production on one occasion dropped from an average of over 100 pounds per day per girl to about 45 pounds, and we found that this was almost entirely due to broken filaments. This breakage was caused by a set of rough sticks on which this yarn was hung for drying.

In the matter of these sticks, we find that a hard rubber covered wood stick about one inch in diameter is the best thing procurable. They are rather expensive as to first cost but at ten times their cost they would still be cheap as compared to home-made wooden sticks with no covering or to bamboo reeds, etc.

Machine Dyeing A Safe Method.

This entire mill is now on rayon fabrics and for nearly two years it has done more or less of it. In this time they tried hand dyeing, foam dyeing, and at last machine, and their troubles at times seemed insurmountable. On hand dyed work, they were plagued with uneven shades as well as with only fair winding. On foam dyeing in a Swiss, tram-silk dyeing machine, they had fairly good winding, but couldn't control the shades, and they weren't at all fast to washing. The labor costs on hand dyeing were high, and the space required for the tubs excessive. In hot weather, it was hard to keep the hand dyers up to production or to keep them at all.

Since the installation of the machine, the mill reports

(1) Labor costs are reduced nearly 75 per cent in the dyehouse.

(2) Shades are level and as fast as direct colors can produce.

(3) Floor space per 100 pounds of production is reduced nearly 50 per cent.

(4) Winding production has increased over 30 per cent.

Condensed Form.

In conclusion, and for the benefit of those who want details in a condensed form, I give below the method they now use.

1. Thoroughly open up the white skeins, and load 5 pounds of them on each reel of the machine.

2. Fill the tanks with proper amount of warm water and add 2 per cent of a good soluble oil. Lower the rams and wet the skeins thoroughly in this bath. This should not take over five minutes.

3. Lift the rams and add the previously dissolved dye stirring it well into the bath.

4. Heat bath to 120 degrees Fahr. and lower the rams. Run in this bath 10 to 15 minutes and add half the required amount of Glauber salt.

5. Run 10 minutes in the salt lift the rams, raise the temperature to 170 degrees Fahr. and lower the rams again.

6. Run 10 minutes, lift the rams and add remaining half of salt. Lower rams and run 10 to 15 minutes.

The goods will now be up to shade if the dye formula has been correctly developed. This development should be completed as nearly as possible in the laboratory and there must be a separate formula for each brand of rayon. As you know, each rayon company has a different chemical method of manufacturing its product, and the various brands of rayon will absorb any given dye-stuff in a manner and quantity different from every other brand.

After the above dyeing process, the goods are given a light rinse of not over ten minutes, providing the shade is what is termed as a medium to a heavy shade. That is, from a cordovan or brown to a black. For shades like sane, champagne, nude, etc., no rinse at all is necessary as the yarn has absorbed practically the entire amount of dyestuff. In the even a rinse is necessary, the rinse water is run to the sewer, the tanks refilled with warm water, and 8 per cent of a good soluble oil is added to the bath. Use just as little water in this softening bath as possible, only enough so that the skeins get thoroughly saturated. Run five minutes, lift rams, take off yarn, and extract. The other and more economical method of softening, is to make up a softening solution in a half barrel, using 2 to 3 quarts of the oil to 25 gallons of warm water. The skeins are taken off the reels by hand and dipped into the softener by hand being sure to get them well saturated. The excess softener solution is squeezed back into the barrel, and the skeins carried to the extractor. A 25 gallon mixture should take care of about 75 pounds of yarn. The extra labor involved is practically nothing, as it takes only a few minutes to treat a 50 to 75 pound batch.

Institute to Cooperate With Extension Group

Columbia, S. C. — Wholehearted cooperation on the part of the Cotton-Textile Institute with the cotton products extension committee of South Carolina is pledged in a letter received here by Dr. Wade Stackhouse, chairman of the committee.

The committee is receiving letters from farmers and manufacturers endorsing the purposes for which it has been formulated, Dr. Stackhouse said.

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Continuation of Prosperity

Easy money, railroad activity and big crops have never spelled other

than good times in this country. There is no reason why, merely because prosperity has reigned since the middle of 1924, this combination should lose its efficacy in 1928. —

Calls Cotton Universal Fibre

Cotton is utilized in so many different ways that it has become a universal fibre Ernest C. Morse stated in an address before members of the home economics group of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Morse, who is in charge of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., made his address on "Cotton Textiles" in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

"There is scarcely a moment in the day," he said, "when cotton is not being used in some form to satisfy a human need. In the home it is used in greater variety and greater quantity than any other textile. We rest in cotton, work in cotton, play in cotton and decorate our home with cotton fabrics."

Mr. Morse emphasized that American manufacturers of fine cotton textiles are alert to the demands for finely styled merchandise. Those who produce this type of goods, he said, are devoting more and more attention to the creation of fabrics which are designed not only to meet the modern style demand but also to enhance the charm and distinction of fine cotton.

As evidence of the progress which has been made in this direction he cited the style show recently held in Boston at the annual convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

"The beauty of quality cotton fabrics which are now being made, and particularly those now being shown for next summer," he said, "gives promise of a significant new vogue for cotton."

Women Can Save King Cotton

Washington, D. C.—A new slogan for the cotton producer and manufacturer of the South is suggested by a Department of Agriculture report here. It is: "Ladies, lengthen your skirts and save the king."

"A 1919 pattern was modified and made up with a shorter skirt, lowered waistline, and narrower flounce, but otherwise virtually the same as the dress of eight years ago," says the department. "The original pattern called for 5½ yards of 36-inch material, but the 1927 version was made from a 4 1-6 yards of material of the same cloth."

The report on this subject says:

"An interesting study of the effect of dress styles on the sales of cotton fabrics has been made by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. A number of fashion magazines for women, dating from 1918 to the present time, were consulted in order to follow the changes in styles.

Only the issues from January to July were taken, as those contained the most designs suitable for development in cotton. Patterns of size 36 bust measure were used throughout, and the study was limited to patterns calling for material 36 inches and 40 inches in width, as most cotton dress goods are made in those widths.

"A gradual decrease in the yardage required for dress patterns is evident from 1918 to 1927. The skirts worn in 1919 reached the ankles. The hem line has been moved steadily upward. In 1925 it was 10 or 12 inches from the floor, and at present it is 15 or more inches up. The long or three-quarter length sleeves of 1918 and 1919 became shorter and shorter up to 1924 and 1925. Just now the long sleeves has returned for daytime wear."

Eliminating Shiners Biggest Problem in Ryeing Rayon

Some interesting points connected with the dyeing particularly the pressure dyeing of rayon, are brought out in a booklet issued by the Franklin Rayon Dyeing Co.

Shiners and broken filaments are listed as the two most important defects in rayon yarns. Regarding the causes of shinners the booklet has the following to say:

"There are many different opinions as to the secondary causes of shinners but there seems to be little doubt that the fundamental cause is the ductility of this fiber. In other words when stretched it does not return completely to normal.

"The best way, of course, to prevent shinners is to eliminate the ductility of rayon. Manufacturers, however, have not as yet been able to accomplish this, although they have made some progress. Until their efforts meet with success, the only other method of preventing shinners is to avoid as much as possible stretching the fiber.

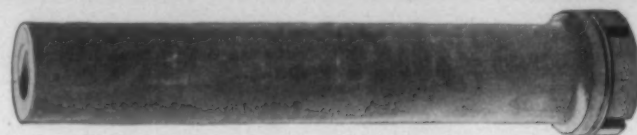
Winding Damage Frequent.

"There are several different stages in the manufacture of rayon where it is possible for stretching to occur. It is claimed that the fiber is sometimes stretched in the throwing operation. The probability is however, that the stretching generally occurs in one of the winding operations to which rayon is subjected.

"There is danger of stretching in winding from skeins to spools as one strand often gets tucked under another. In such cases the strand sometimes free itself before breaking and sometimes not. In either case stretching and flattening-out of the strand occur. When rayon is stretched to the breaking point, shinners occur not only in the immediate proximity of the break, but also for some distance on either side."

Very little difficulty is experienced in handling and spooling the skein as it comes from the manufacturer because the skeins are in good condition. Skeins are agitated somewhat in dyeing, causing the strands to overlap, however. This tangling results in stretching, breaking and shinners when the rayon is spooled according to the Franklin Rayon Dyeing Co.

It is pointed out in the booklet that the great advantage of the Franklin process in rayon is dyeing is that since the rayon is dyed while wound on a parallel tube, the danger of causing shinners or broken filaments is avoided to a great extent.



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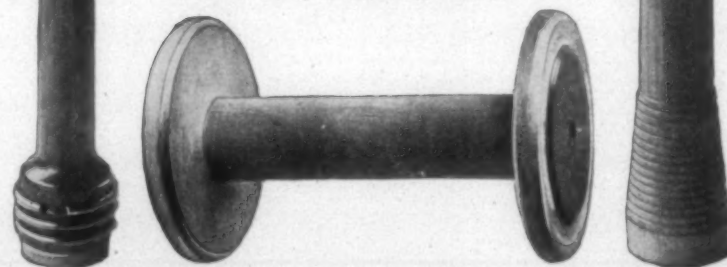
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The Cotton Situation

(Continued from Page 13)

110,000 bales for Alabama), lowered them for six States (the greatest decrease being 130,000 bales for Texas), and left them unchanged for North Carolina and 'all other' States. It may be said in passing that reliable local observers have already expressed great doubt as to the final attainment of the Department of Agriculture's present estimate for Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, North Carolina, and, perhaps, Tennessee and Missouri. These observers are quite confident in their opinion that in any even the number of 'running' bales actually ginned in the States mentioned will prove to be substantially less than the number of theoretical 500-pound bales officially estimated.

"Turning now to the matter of the cotton actually ginned, we are informed by the present report of the Census Bureau that the total ginnings in all the cotton-producing States prior to November 1 amounted to 9,925,795 'running' bales, the quantity ginned from October 18 to October 31 inclusive having been 1,805,594 bales. In this connection the interesting question arises as to the percentage of the total ginnings for the season which the ginnings prior to November 1 will prove to represent. While as a matter of mere numbers the 9,925,795 bales reported as ginned appear to be 77.4 per cent of the 12,842,000 bales of the official forecast, this is of course not a true proportion, since the ginnings consist of 'running' bales, and the official forecast is in terms theoretical 500-pound gross weight bales. To find a correct basis of comparison and tentative calculation we must go back to the typical boll weevil years 1921, 1922 and 1923, in the first of which years the ginnings prior to November 1 constituted 83.3 per cent of the final ginnings, in the second 83.7 per cent and in the third 74.3 per cent, with an average for the three years together of 80.4 per cent. If, now, the percentage ginned prior to November 1 this year should prove to conform closely to the average for the period 1921-1923 the final ginnings for 1927-1928 would be 12,345,000 'running' bales. If the 1921 and 1922 percentages should hold good this year the crop would be barely 12,000,000 'running' bales. The probability of a repetition of the 1923 percentage this year is rendered negligible by the fact that the development of a considerable top crop which the lateness of killing frosts permitted in 1923 has already been precluded this year by the occurrence of such frosts in those parts of the Belt in which a top crop was even remotely possible.

"While a certain interest attaches to this theorizing with regard to the likelihood that the present American crop may in the end turn out to be a few hundred thousand bales larger or smaller than the approximately 12,500,000 ginned, or 'running,' bales which the trade has recently had in mind, the main question after all is the proper market value of so much of a crop of this size as now remains in the hands of the producers. The answer to this

question, of course, depends principally upon the outlook for the season's consumption, on the one hand, and upon the price level for cotton at which the present scale of distribution of cotton goods to ultimate consumers all over the world will continue unabated, on the other. In both these regards it may fairly be said that all the available evidence points unmistakably in the direction of higher rather than lower, prices for American cotton as the season progresses. Thus, in view of the magnitude both of the consumption and of the spinner's takings of American cotton last year it is highly impressive that the consumption and distribution figures for the first quarter of the present season all substantially exceed those of the same period a year ago. Up to November 4 this year takings of American cotton and linters by the world's spinners totalled 4,275,071 bales, against 4,175,962 bales to the same date in 1926. What is still more important is that the heaviest increases in spinner's takings this year have occurred in the very countries where mill stocks at the beginning of the year were reported as largest, namely, Great Britain, with an increase in takings of 130,000 bales, the Continent of Europe with an increase of 173,000 bales and Japan with an increase of 26,000 bales. Only in the United States do the takings show a decrease (230,000 bales), though it is known from the Census Bureau's consumption reports that American mills have increased their consumption by at least 250,000 bales. These continued heavy takings by spinners, moreover, are very rapidly drawing down the reserve supplies of American cotton existing at the beginning of the season, as is evidenced by the fact that the world's visible supply of American cotton on November 4, 1927, exceeded that for the same date in 1926 by only 114,000 bales, whereas on August 1, 1927, the excess was almost 1,100,000 bales." — November 11, 1927.

From Wrenn Bros. & Co.

"The Government forecast, 164,000 bales above that of October 1 and about 300,000 bales larger than average expectations, precipitated heavy long liquidation and professional selling, as well as somewhat increased hedge pressure. As a result, prices suffered a loss of around \$8.00 per bale before trade buying appeared in sufficient volume to arrest the downward tendency. Spinners fixed prices freely on the approach to 19.25 for December yesterday, and the market has since enjoyed a fair recovery.

"A yield of 12,842,000 bales would not materially change the supply situation. It would mean a deficit of 5,069,000 bales in production compared with the preceding season instead of 5,233,000 bales on the basis of the October 1 forecast. This is too small a difference to be considered. In the meantime, it is by no means certain that Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas will gin the necessary to bring the crop in these States up to the Government estimate therefor. In fact, we seriously doubt if they will do so, particularly in view of the official forecast

for freezing temperatures over the week end in these States which cannot help the crop any.

"The Government estimate proved another severe blow to bullish initiative and we are inclined to believe that the market, in the near future, will be influenced much more largely by operations of the law of supply and demand than by speculative enterprise.

"The report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, New York, shows that during October sales of standard cotton cloths were 32 per cent under production, that unfilled orders decreased 13.6 per cent and that stocks increased 17.6 per cent. This reflects the continued hesitant attitude of buyers of cotton goods but it also indicates existence of large latent buying power from this source whenever the market shows definite signs of stabilization.

"Spinners in this country are carrying relatively small stocks of raw cotton and are under the necessity of buying in substantial volume even should they have to reduce operations somewhat compared with the current abnormally high rate. Meanwhile, owners of actual cotton have, by virtue of heavy sales at remunerative prices, put themselves in position where they are better prepared to resist further decline than American spinners are to defer buying. Heavy inroads made on reserves abroad with which the season began also suggest materially increased demand from foreign spinners.

"Under the circumstances, we feel that the greatest opportunities for profit lie on the long side."—November 11, 1927.

The South Too Has Textile Problems

Boston, Mass.—Conversation with managers of Southern cotton mills reveals the fact that not all the textile difficulties of the past few years have been confined to the North, but that the South has also felt the effects of over-development and intense competition. Last year was trying to the manufacturer in the cotton growing States, and while this year has been very favorable to date, the margin has steadily narrowed.

As a whole, Southern cotton mills are now in their most comfortable financial position for several years. Operations this year have been mainly at capacity—either on single shift or the double shift for which many units were designed. Profits have been very satisfactory in most instances, and everywhere ahead of those of 1926.

Most Southern mills bought their cotton well. One large manufacturer is authority for the statement that while several acquired a supply to last up to three years, certain mill managers liquidated a large proportion of their stocks at around 16 cents per pound—a fair speculative profit, but an unfortunate step in view of subsequent prices.

As in the North, however, Southern mills have not received prices for goods proportionate to the ad-

vance in the raw material. There were too many weak sellers who bought a line of cheap cotton and were satisfied with but a moderate profit on their product. Furthermore the profit margin has dwindled to a point where few mills making the coarser constructions could at today's prices buy cotton, work it up, and sell the manufactured goods at a profit.

Throughout the industry there is too much capacity. In the North there is much criticism of the night shift in a great many Southern mills. There are manufacturers in the cotton growing States as well who look with little favor upon the night run. Of course the extra shift helps considerably to reduce overhead, and it is selfishly sound policy to run nights, but many manufacturers recognize that for the good of the industry, a smaller supply of goods should be put upon the market.

The South is still continuing its expansion, but not at the rate prevailing in many recent years. A printing plant is shortly to be erected near Greenville, S. C. A few new manufacturing projects are to be floated, and some mills are contemplating additions to their present facilities. There seems to be a drift toward the finer types of plain goods, and increasingly larger amounts of silk and rayon are being used by Southern producers.

The work of the Cotton-Textile Institute has been received with great favor in the South, and the opinion is very freely expressed that the Institute's authoritative statistics of production, sales and stocks, together with the more friendly personal relations between competitors, will combine to put the industry on a sounder operating basis.—Boston News Bureau.

Orders for Tire Fabrics

Textile manufacturers, whose products going into automobile production have been held back by the changes in a widely-known motor plant, are beginning to receive more definite information concerning the probable resumption of business in that quarter. Between 9,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds of tire fabrics have been purchased in the last ten days, and representatives of several mills have been in Detroit discussing the kinds of cloth that may be needed for the new-model car. During October the requirements for tires were from 10 to 15 per cent smaller than a month or two ago, but it is now stated that the company in question will soon be taking more than 10,000 tires a day. Substantial orders have been placed with tire manufacturers, and it is this business that was reflected in the tire cloth purchases of the week. The company under discussion was a large consumer of wide and narrow drills, sateens, sheetings and osnaburgs, some of them running to 54 inches and wider and the weights varying between one pound to a yard to 3.50 pounds. Some of the older cloths will be required, but the trade expects new constructions to be developed as mass production of cars gets under way. — LaGrange Graphic.



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Advantages of Humidity in Industry

(Continued from Page 7)

than it is during the fall and winter months, when we can regulate and control the heat. Therefore, anything that can be done in the mill to reduce the temperature will react not only to the comfort of the employee, but to his productivity. As we are obliged to have humidity in our manufacturing processes, it is only a step or an increase in humidifying capacity to obtain the lowered temperature referred to.

Let us take, for illustration, a weaving room, the dimensions of which are 450 x 100 x 15, which equals 675,000 cubical feet contents. This particular room happens to be on the first floor, and we have a total of 100 windows. Assuming that we have outside weather conditions of 100 degrees F. and 25 to 30 per cent relative humidity—by introducing approximately 2,000 pounds of water per hour into the air this room through a modern humidifying system, we are not only absorbing the heat generated by the 450 H. P. needed to operate the machinery but we are giving the employee a working temperature of 80 degrees F. vs. the 100 degrees F. outside. Furthermore, while he would be working under a rather excessive humidity condition, we would require only 75 per cent to 80 per cent relative humidity to attain this reduction in temperature of 12 degrees under the outside temperature. Not only would the workman be more comfortable because of the lowered temperature, but due to the fairly rapid air change in the room the sensible temperature would make for more comfortable working conditions.

We have told you above what can be accomplished in reducing the temperature in a mill by evaporation, which we wish to make a prediction that within the next few years the mills and even the better homes will have a humidifying system in connection with refrigerating and heating units, which will supply the desired humidity and heat in the winter time and a low humidity with a comfortable living temperature in the summer time, irrespective of the outside temperature.

Commercialism.

We now take up the second part of our subject—humidity and its relation to commercialism.

This subject has been considered and debated so many times from the standpoint of the mill man that it would seem that nothing more could be added to what has already been said and published on this subject, but while we all know the effect of humidity on the breaking strength and the elimination of static electricity in the manufacture of cotton yarns, I believe (and this belief is further substantiated in talks with mill men) that there are several phases in connection with the application of humidity which are not realized by the management of some of our mills.

All of the mills, in the North especially, are endeavoring to cut the cost of their production to the minimum, and here is the way that one

mill cut the cost after introducing an adequate humidifying system: Said mill was manufacturing cords and twines which sold at an average price of thirty cents per pound, their output being 40,000 pounds per week, or in dollars—\$12,000. They had never had humidity, and the agent of said mill stated that if it could be shown him where a humidifying system would be a profitable investment, he would install it.

It did not take an engineer long to ascertain that he was shipping out his twine with an average regain of only 4 per cent moisture. When said agent was shown that he could add 3 per cent or more of moisture legitimately to his product, or get an increase to 1,200 pounds per week in his production at thirty cents a pound without using any more cotton, thereby making an additional profit of \$360 a week—or a gain of over \$18,000 a year—that settled the question in his mind, and he is now using humidity, as he puts it "with a great deal of success."

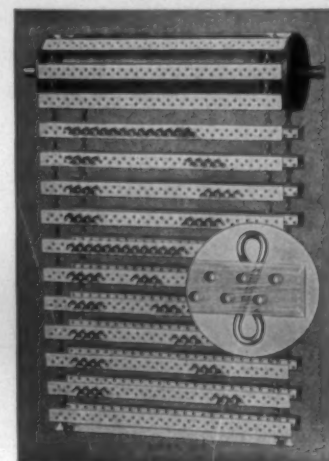
This man, however, awoke to the fact that the introduction of humidity had greatly increased his breaking strength, and as he put it "my cords and twines were strong enough before introducing humidity, therefore, under these circumstances why should I not use a cheaper grade of cotton in the manufacture of my product?" The outcome of it was that he experimented, and is today using cotton which is costing him between 1c to 1½ a pound less than his former grade. Therefore, he is saving \$18,000 to \$20,000 a year because of his moisture regain; conservatively, 1c a pound or over \$20,000 a year on his cotton—a total saving of about \$40,000 per annum, and all because he installed a humidifying system which showed him a profit on his investment of 700 per cent to 800 per cent per annum.

Another case is a yarn mill, where they made a comparatively cheap grade of yarn which they used in the manufacture of lace curtains. Their results under humidity were not as great as the cord manufacturer's, but in addition to an increased regain which they obtained, they now mix a bale of cotton such as they formerly used with a bale of shorter staple and lower priced cotton, which gives them a saving of 1c a pound.

There is another place in the mill where I find that many mills in the North are loath to install a humidifying equipment, whereas the Southern mills install it without a question. I refer to the cloth room.

As you all know, the buyers are becoming more and more insistent on the weight of the goods received by them. In a particular case that I have in mind a buyer has been arguing with the mill on this very point. The argument, however, was settled to the satisfaction of both buyer and seller by the introduction of a humidifying system in the cloth room, and, curiously, to the material financial advantage of the mill. Here is how it worked out: The material which the mill sent out previously with a comparatively low moisture content was benefited by the humidity, not only as to increas-

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ed weight, but the "feel" of the goods was so much better that the buyer thought that the mill had changed some of their processes in the manufacture of the cloth. While the difference in "feel" was due entirely to humidity, I happen to know that this particular mill has not tried to disillusion the buyer as to his idea that the mill had changed the manufacturing process.

Water and Cotton

There has been much discussion and argument over the question of selling water in place of cotton. Naturally, no self-respecting manufacturer expects, or even wants, to do this, but on the other hand when a mill buys cotton with a moisture of from 7 per cent to 8 per cent and its manufactured product goes onto the market with a less percentage of moisture and it is sold by weight, the mill is simply giving away a profit that legitimately belongs to it, as the mill actually bought water and replaced it with cotton. We have known of mills in the past where the difference in the moisture content between the cotton purchased and the product sold constituted the difference between actual profit and loss on the mill's operation.

Here is another illustration which, while it does not apply to the cotton manufacturer, brings home my point clearly: An inquiry came from a manufacturer of cereal breakfast food, and it was noted that during the process of manufacture the breakfast food had to be heated or toasted, and that from this process it was immediately placed in a carton to go to the ultimate consumer, the contents of said carton weighing one pound.

It was found, however, that if this cereal was cooled and allowed to stand for a while, it gained a considerable natural moisture content. Thereupon another simple process was introduced for cooling the cereal flakes, and a humidifying system was installed which would hasten the natural moisture regain, after which the cereal was packed in the carton with a resultant increased profit for the manufacturer which amounted annually to a great many thousand dollars, because the output of said plant went into millions of packages of this cereal product.

I simply cite the above to show you, gentlemen, that others outside the cotton industry in a great many lines are taking advantage of the introduction of moisture, at a decided benefit to their pocketbooks.

I have not touched on the additional saving which can be made by the installation of humidification, by reducing to a minimum the invisible loss, or fly, in the various preparatory or intermediate processes of manufacturing cotton goods.

There is, however, another mill loss, which is the "bugaboo" of every agent and superintendent. I refer to seconds. In conversation with a mill superintendent in the South, who formerly had a very inadequate humidifying system, which system however was finally modern-

ized, he made the statement that he had cut his seconds in half since his up-to-date humidifying system had been in operation. I was reticent as to asking him the percentage of his seconds formerly, as I find that mill men are not particularly anxious to discuss this phase of the situation.

Finally, if anything has been stated in this paper which will help the mill man, or set him thinking along different lines from the accustomed groove in which his mind has been formerly working as far as humidification is concerned, my mission will have been fulfilled.

**New England Business
Waking Up**

Boston, Mass.—New England is no longer manufacturing cotton stockings for a silk stocking age, according to Edwin H. Barker, of Clark Williams & Co., and to this fact can be ascribed increasing prosperity in all lines of New England business. Mr. Barker, who is a trustee of the Massachusetts Utilities Investment Trust, has just completed a survey of business conditions in New England. Reports from virtually all of the important industries, including textiles and boots and shoes, he states, show production for the first eight months of 1927 was running substantially ahead of the same period in 1926, while building statistics compare favorably with a year ago. Unfilled orders are large, especially in textiles and boots and shoes.

In addition there are other favorable signs which indicate continuation of prosperity. These include the steady increase in consumption of electric power, increased bank deposits, steady expansion in both retail and wholesale sales, and the introduction of new industries including automobile, aeroplane, foundries and many others.

"In connection with changing conditions, more attention is now being given to the manufacture of silk and artificial silk products," Mr. Barker says. "New England silk machinery activity is running far ahead of 1926 and previous years, and broad loom output in August broke all records."

"Reports indicate a reaction in business in some sections of the country during the summer months but statistics compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston show the trend of business was upward in New England during the first half of the year. Business activity for July, August and September was higher than the same period last year and current reports continue favorable."

"The readjustment, while affecting favorably all lines of endeavor, is felt most in the public utility field. Consumption of electric current increased from 4,275,836,000 kilowatt hours in 1923 to 5,177,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1926. Daily, old steam plants are being dismantled in industrial organizations and electric power substituted. This situation has resulted in unification of power interests, especially in Massachusetts, and has accelerated the flow of new capital into New England."

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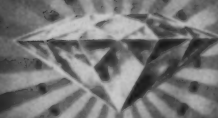
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Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were quiet during the week. Prices on print cloths and convertibles for later delivery showed some weakness following the government crop report, some quotations for January to March deliveries being lower than for spots. Most buyers bought only in a small way.

There has been more talk of curtailment in the trade. Reports on October business show that sales were 68 per cent of production, that stocks increased 17.6 per cent and unfilled orders decreased 13.6 per cent. There has been no general indication of curtailment, but many mills are known to be considering a reduction of their working time.

A moderate business in finished goods was reported. Sheetings and pillow cases sold somewhat better after the last price advance. Colored goods were quiet. A little better business was reported in tire fabrics and some heavy goods for the manufacturing trades. Duck was slow.

At the close of the week 64x60, December print cloths brought 8½¢, spots having become scarce just as 63x72s were a week or more ago. Spot 68x72s were sold by mills at 9½¢ and December sold again at the same price. A few 80 squares were taken at 11¢ and 60x48s at 7¢ with reports that December forward could be had again at 6½¢. Any delivery of 72x76s was available at 10½¢ and contracts of 27-inch 64x60s at 6¢, spot or small amounts later usually held for 6½¢. Since Friday there were sales of 64x56s at 8¢, 7.15-yard at 6½¢, 6.40-yard at 7½¢, 8.20-yard at 5½¢ with sizable inquiry on the basis of 5½¢. The shade cloth trade indicated further intentions of covering on a variety of wide high count constructions.

On sheetings, for 31-inch, 5.00-yard, 7½ net was the quotation, with some reports of one-quarter; 5.50-yard sold at 6½ net, and report also that some had been obtained in second hands at one-eighth less, 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard at 8½ net, and some deliveries at three-quarters; 56x60, 4.00-yard at 10½ net; 37-inch, 3.50-yard sold at 10 net; 36-inch, 5.00-yard at 7½ net; 40 squares 6.15-yard sold in second hands at even money.

Sales of 80x60, carded broadcloths for prompt delivery were made at 9½ cents, non-feeler motion; for the feeler goods, three-eighths was being quoted. Several of the best makes of 90x60 and 100x60 are held for 10½ and 11½ respectively, although even money continues to be heard on both styles for other qualities. Before the Government report on Wednesday, it was understood that a substantial quantity, of 112x 60 carded sold at 13½ cents.

Rayon and cotton mixtures held quiet so far as actual business was concerned but inquiry was larger than it has been in some time. For a time after the report came out there was evidence of demoralization in prices. Second hand sales

were made the basis of first hand offerings, 66x44s selling at 15¢ for spots and much less bid without mills accepting business at lower levels. On 64x48s, 16½¢ could be done on imported rayon and 16½¢ on domestic. Dobbies held at 17½¢ to 17¾¢, according to make.

Business included some rather good sales of 40-inch, 76x72, 9.00 yard combed lawns, at 11½ cents for spot and nearby delivery.

Voiles have attracted practically no interest at the recent quotations. One of the standard makes which was held at 12 cents, now quoted at 11½ cents. Second hands have offered good makes at 11 and 11½ cents.

Bids of 18½ cents for a fair quantity of 35-inch, 96x100, 22-26 single-end Canton were reported turned down in the East. Southern goods have been available at this price.

Choice makes of 38-inch, 72x100, 6.25 yard pongee sold at 14 cents, spot. The last heard on the good makes of 34-inch, 72x100, 7.00 yard, had been around 12½ to 13 cents first hands.

Business was slow in the Fall River print cloth market, and production at the lowest point for several years. Curtailment of machinery in various departments has dropped production to a figure under 50 per cent, after having held to 55 per cent for several months. The sales for the week are estimated at 50,000 pieces; with tobacco, beef and surgical trades the heaviest buyers.

Considerable low count business could have been put through if mills had the goods for quick delivery, but these numbers have been active during the past month and there has been no accumulation.

Buyers have devoted considerable of their attention toward prices, seeking concessions, but mills have held quite firm and unwilling to accept business of this character. The market, however, shows some easing over the previous week.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	6½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	6½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s..	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s....	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s....	11
Brown sh'tgs., 4-yd., 56x60s	11½
Brown sheetings, stand.....	14
Tickings, 8-oz	24 a25
Denims	19
Staple gingham, 27-in.....	10½
Kid finished cambrics.....	8½a 9½
Dress gingham	16½a 18½
Standard prints	8½

Mill Stocks Active.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Increased activity in common stocks of mills is a recent trend of the trade, according to C. P. Wofford, stocks and bonds broker, and some substantial advances have been made.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was very quiet during the week. Sales were small and buyers confined their purchases to small filling in needs. Inquiry was not as active and during the previous weeks, consumers having adopted a waiting attitude. The markets were unsettled by the crop reports and prices showed some decline before the week ended. The drop was irregular and many spinners have very slow to quote lower prices. Cotton on Wednesday declined 1c per pound, and on Thursday and Friday the effects of this reduction were felt in the yarn market when changes of like nature were announced. Despite the lower prices, which many consumers would have welcomed several weeks ago, very few orders of sizeable volume were placed and the trading which took place was strictly hand-to-mouth. Inquiry was heavy on Friday, but sellers seem to feel that it was merely curiosity on the part of consumers and are not expecting trading of like size. Yarn men do feel, however, that this change in prices will tend to stabilize the market and bring buyers into it in a larger way.

Some sales of carded, weaving and knitting yarns were reported, but there was no larger business for future delivery. Both combed and mercerized counts have continued very quiet. Spinners are calling attention to the fact that the basis for cotton continues much higher than the price of New York spots and that the buyers clamor for lower prices is not taking into consideration the actual prices that spinners have to buy for cotton at the mills.

Business, under recent conditions, where cotton has been so erratic has been very difficult. The mills are hoping to see cotton prices stabilized on a basis that will allow more active trading and feel that the potential demand for yarn is large enough to make a good market when the cotton outlook is more certain.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s	34 1/2
10s	35 1/2
12s	36 1/2
14s	37 1/2
16s	38 1/2
20s	40
24s	44
26s	45
30s	49
40s	56
40s ex.	58
50s	70

Southern Two-ply Skeins.

8s	35
10s	36
12s	36 1/2
14s	38
16s	40
20s	42
24s	44
32s	37

36s	54
40s	58
40s ex.	70
50s	78

Part Waste Insulating Yarn.

6s, 1-ply	30
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	31
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	32
30s	46
12s, 2-ply	34
16s, 2-ply	36
20s, 2-ply	38
26s, 2-ply	41
30s, 2-ply	42
Tinged Carpet 3 and 4-ply	33
White Carpet 3 and 4-ply	34

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply

8s	35
10s	36
12s	37
16s	40
20s	42

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s	35
12s	36
14s	37
16s	38
20s	39
24s	41
26s	42
30s	45
40s	54

Southern Single Skeins.

8s	35
10s	36
12s	37 1/2
14s	38
16s	38 1/2
20s	39
22s	40
24s	42
26s	43
30s	44

Southern Frame Cones

8s	36
10s	36 1/2
12s	37 1/2
14s	38 1/2
16s	39
20s	40
22s	41
24s	42
26s	43
28s	44
30s	45
30s	45
40s	56

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-ply.

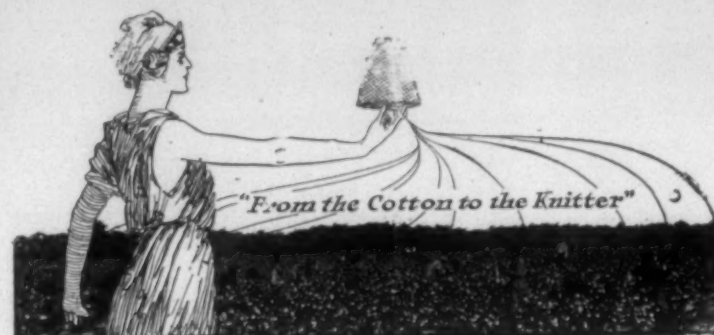
16s	51
20s	53
30s	61
36s	66
40s	72
50s	77
60s	85
70s	95
80s	1.05

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	44
12s	45
14s	46
16s	47
18s	47
20s	48
22s	49
24s	52
26s	54
28s	55
32s	58
34s	59
36s	62
38s	64
40s	65
50s	76
60s	85
70s	95

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-ply.

20s	51
22s	52
24s	53
30s	57
36s	63
40s	73
45s	84
50s	86



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